

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1093—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED..... FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying
from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford
United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sordridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West
Basset, Trowetha, Wheel Hender, Rosewarne, Wheel Edward, West Providence,
North Butler, Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheel Ury, Fort Bowen, Leland
Consols, Wheel Kitty (Leland), Vale of Towy, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Colla-
combe, St. Austell Consols, Howard United, Providence, Boscan, Botallack, Car-
path United, Garton United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wheel Mary Ann.

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHELEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING
SHARES. SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, AND
INSURANCE SECURITIES.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
frequently advance in price 300 per cent. or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, having
15 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together
with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in
Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic
value. PETER WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a
list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.
57, Threadneedle-street, London, Aug. 2, 1856.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES TO DEAL IN ALL
DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices.
Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of res-
pectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 1, 1856.

MESSESS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of
DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES AND PURCHASES
EFFECTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange
list forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

MR. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET
(Anerton's Hotel), from Two until Four P.M.
British and Foreign Mines Inspected and Reported on.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING
BANK, CANAL, AND INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
3 Shares in the Union Bank of London. 2 Providence Mine, paying £5 quarter.
2 Beller Shares, paying £20 bi-monthly. 10 Wheel Charlotte.
1 Basset, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly. 50 South Butler and West Penstruthal.
1 Non. Frances, paying £10 bi-monthly. 1 Old Tolgus United.
50 Buller and Basset United. 10 Gilmar.
10 South Carn Brea. 50 Carnewas.
10 North Basset. 50 Grenville.
100 South Condurrow.
Offices, 4, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE—1 Wheel Buller, £200 (last dividend for two months
was £15 per share); 1 Wheel Basset, £15; 1 South Frances, £300; 25 Tre-
wetha, £23; 20 Wheel Edward, £3; 10 Bedford United, £7; 1 Phoenix, £400; 20
East Russell, 25s.—Apply, pp., to "A. B.," care of Mr. Everett, Old Broad-street.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Rally-
virgin, £22; Buller, £27; Botallack, £192; Bedford United, £7; Boiling Well,
£10; Craddock Moor, £3; Cwm Daren, 9d.; Collacombe, £57; Cljiah and
Wentworth, £12; Copper Hill, £12; Catherine and Jane, 12s.; Ding Dong, £40;
Dean Great Consols, £30; Drake Walls, £1 18s.; East Frozgoch, 2s. 4d.; East
Wheel Rose, £33; East Gurnea Lake, £3; Great Sheba, £1; Gonamena, £35;
Great Alfred, £23; Hingston Down, £2; Hawkmoor, 8s.; Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.;
Mining Company of Ireland, £14; Marke Valley, £4; Molland, 9d.; North
Frances, 10d.; North Basset, £30; Porkella United, 2s.; Pendene, 10s.; Rose-
warne United, £70; South Frances, £290; Tees Side, 7d.; Swanpool, £2;
South Caradon, £28; Tincroft, £4; West Sordridge, 1s. 6d.; Wheel Wrey, £9;
Wheel Langford, 6s.; West Basset, £30; Wheel Zion, 15s.; West Sharp Top, £33;
Wh. Collacombe, 4s.; Wheel Guskus, 8s.
Mr. Budge is a BUYER of 10 Caradon Consols, £6; Wheel Emma, East Robert,
North Robert.

INVESTMENTS.—DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES.
I have selected the following mines as desirable investments at the present mo-
ment; and judging from the dividends paid by some of them,—varying from 12 to
30 per cent. per annum, and the gradual improvement of the others,—I feel con-
fident the prices will advance considerably during the year:—

Alfred Consols.	North Frances.	West Fowey.
Boscan (Tin).	Par Consols.	Wheel Margaret.
Botallack.	Providence Mines.	Wheel Basset.
Brynford Hall.	Porkella United.	South Caradon.
Carnyorth.	South Condurrow.	Wheel Grenville.
Cljiah and Wentworth.	South Frances.	Wheel Mary.
Carnewas.	South Garsa.	Wheel Charlotte.
Ding Dong.	South Cuddra.	Wheel Wrey.
Howard United.	Swanpool.	Wheel Constance.
North Basset.	Tincroft.	
North Butler.		

WANTED TO BUY.—Molland, Bedford United, Providence, Ding Dong, Carnes,
West Sordridge, Wheel Wrey, West Fowey, Par Consols, Basset, South Cuddra,
Swanpool, Lady Bertha, and others.

In conclusion, I shall be happy to give any further information to those desirous of
investing, either personally or by letter, and to forward the daily list when required.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 1, 1856.

MR. LEEAN is always in a position to BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE in Mines,
Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Gas, and Insurance Shares, at market prices.

MR. H. G. SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE COMMISSION

AGENT, No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD

STREET, LONDON. FOR SALE (at net cash prices), or any part:—

50 Bull. & Bass. Unit, £2.	30 Hingston Down, £3.	20 Trehan, £1.
1 Botallack, £200.	50 Hawkmoor, 7s. 6d.	20 Tincroft, £4.
1 Bedford United, £7.	100 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.	30 Tamar Consols, 36s.
5 Boiling Well, £10.	250 Molland, 9d.	30 Tavy Consols, 6s. 6d.
5 Carnewas, 8s.	3 North Basset, £31.	50 Vale of Towy, £1.
3 Cljiah and Wentworth.	50 North Wh. Unity, 24s.	300 West Sordridge, 1s. 4d.
Carnewas.	80 Okel Top, 11s. 6d.	10 West Alfred, £1.
Ding Dong.	5 Par Consols, £19.	100 W. Collacombe, 5s. 6d.
Howard United.	30 Pendene Cons., 10s. 9d.	1 Wheel Buller, £300.
North Basset.	30 Pedan-drea, £1.	5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £10.
North Butler.	1 Rosewarne Unit, £71.	10 Wheel Wrey, £9.
	10 Rosew. & Herl., £3.	30 Wheel Langford, 6s.
	1 South Frances, £290.	30 Wheel Arthur, £5.
	1 Swanpool, £2.	20 Wheel Ludcott, 2s.
	50 Sort. and Bedf., 3s. 6d.	10 Wheel Edward, £3.
	20 South Tamar, £4.	3 Wh. Trufusis, £10.
	30 Sordridge Cons., £23.	30 Willow Bank, 10s.
	100 Severn, 30s.	200 West Polberro, £2.
	50 S. Bull. & W. Pens., 20s.	100 Wildberg, £1.
	10 Trewetha, £2 15s. 6d.	10 Wheel Zion, 15s.

WANTED.—Down, or any part.

50 Hingston Down, 12s. 6d.

20 Queen of Dart, 37s.

20 Provid. Mines, £57.

1 Wheel Buller, £300.

1 Wheel Zion, 15s.

1 Wheel Wrey, £9.

1 Wheel Constance, £10.

1 Wheel Charlotte, £10.

1 Wheel Mary, £10.

1 Wheel Basset, £10.

1 Wheel Rose, £33.

1 Wheel Drake Walls, £1 18s.

1 Wheel Catherine and Jane, 12s.

1 Wheel Copper Hill, £12.

1 Wheel Dean Great Consols, £30.

1 Wheel East Gurnea Lake, £3.

1 Wheel Great Alfred, £23.

1 Wheel Hawkmoor, 8s.

1 Wheel Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.

1 Wheel Molland, 9d.

1 Wheel Marke Valley, £4.

1 Wheel North Frances, 10d.

1 Wheel North Basset, £30.

1 Wheel Porkella United, 2s.

1 Wheel Pendene, 10s.

1 Wheel Rosewarne United, £70.

1 Wheel South Frances, £290.

1 Wheel Tees Side, 7d.

1 Wheel Swanpool, £2.

1 Wheel South Caradon, £28.

1 Wheel Tincroft, £4.

1 Wheel West Sordridge, 1s. 6d.

1 Wheel Wheel Wrey, £9.

1 Wheel Wheel Langford, 6s.

1 Wheel West Basset, £30.

1 Wheel Wheel Zion, 15s.

1 Wheel West Sharp Top, £33.

1 Wheel Wh. Collacombe, 4s.

1 Wheel Wheel Guskus, 8s.

1 Wheel Wheel Emma, East Robert,

1 Wheel North Robert.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Cash given on receipt of transfer.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return
his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from
all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF
LONDON.

Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-
REIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the ad-
venturous; and, if not aimed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, ac-
quired by experience, is very hazardous; but capital employed in the development
of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found
pre-eminent profitable, the average return being found much greater than that
upon any other kind of investment.

Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested
schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable invest-
ments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore,
selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-
paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large
profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines,
and being in constant communication with the most skillful agents, Mr. Reynolds is
always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving
such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MESSESS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING
SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Aug. 1, 1856.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-
TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,
3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. ALFRED VOSPER, ASSAYER,
TAVISTOCK.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Polberro, Brynford, Alfred Consols, Boscan, Wheel Zion, and
Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTEW, ST. CLARE
STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West of England Virgin Tin Mining Company.

EXETER—9, BEDFORD STREET.

MR. F. PEAKE, ACCOUNTANT, BROKER, AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.
(Late Managing Clerk to George Pye, Esq.)

MR. E. GOMPERTS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation,
various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-
lar dividends.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the
prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

1 East Wh. Rose, £21.	1 Ding Dong.	1 Rosewarne, £67.
2 Treawney, £21.	1 East Daren, £80.	80 Torrington, 3d.
100 St. Day Unit, 20s. 9d.	2 East Basset, £37.	1 South Frances, £29 4s.
100 Tamar Con., £1 6s. 9d.	1 Grambler, £70.	10 South Tamar, £3.
10 Wh. Edward, £2 1s. 6d.	15 Gilmar, £2 8s. 9d.	15 Sou. Condurrow, 9s. 9d.
50 Wh. Grenville, 21s. 9d.	10 Great Sheba, 21s. 9d.	5 Stray Park.
100 West Grenville, 3s.	20 Great Vor, £2 2s. 6d.	15 Treleigh (New), 6s. 9d.
5 Alfred Consols, £13.	10 Holmbush, 36s. 6d.	10 Trebarvah.
5 Brynford, £4.	10 Ludcott.	10 Trewetha.
5 Boiling Well.	10 Lady Bertha, 13s. 9d.	20 Trowos Consols, 19s.
1 Basset, £29.	10 Kelly Bray.	10 Trehan, 19s. 6d.
20 Bwch Con., £2 15s. 9d.	1 Mary Ann, £34.	20 Vale of Towy, 24s. 6d.
20 Ballyvign, £2.	5 No. Wh. Robert, £31.	15 Wheel Zion, 13s. 9d.
100 Buckland Con., 3s. 9d.	5 Porkella Unit, £9.	2 Wheel Ury, £4.
100 Chollacott Con., 3s. 9d.	20 North Towy, 3s. 3d.	10 Wendron Con., 2s. 9d.
2 Cljiah and Went., £13.	1 Providence Mines.	50 W. Sordridge, 1s. 4d.
30 Drake Walls, £2.	35 Pem. and E. Crin., 11s.	10 Wh. Charl., £3 8s. 9d.

Mr. HERRON is of opinion that large profits will be made by investing in some
mines in the above list at the quoted prices, and would suggest to parties holding
stock at high rates the propriety of increasing their interest, so as to make a good
average.—J. A. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY,
will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRIT-
ISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having
facilities for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge
of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with
advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on.
References given if required.

CAPT. PAUL JENKIN, from his experience in mines in the granite,
kilaas, and limestone, will UNDERTAKE to INSPECT and REPORT on any
MINES. P. JENKIN will take the CAPTAINCY of any MINE, and can produce fra-
ter testimonial.—Address, Lewannick, near Launceston, Cornwall.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGL-
AND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

OOLA MINE.—FOR SALE, FIFTY SHARES in this very prom-
ising undertaking, at 14s. per share.—Address, "L. F.," Mining Journal office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

UNION TIN MINE.—FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED or THREE
HUNDRED SHARES in this valuable MINE, which will soon pay a divi-
dend. It is replete with machinery, and making regular returns.—All offers to be
addressed to "S. N.," care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street, City.
N.B. No reasonable offer will be refused.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
MANUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. MANUEL will shortly open an office also in Cornwall for the same business.

LOANS GRANTED.

LONDON EXCHANGE ADVANCE FUND.

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, FACING THE RIVER.

CITY OFFICE.—47, OLD BROAD STREET.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Capital £100,000.

£20 to £1000 advanced on Bills of Sale, personal or other security. Bills of Ex-
change cashed. Five per cent. interest on deposits, payable in January and July.

Forms forwarded on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and
SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE
and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING
and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF
LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for
kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the pu-
blic in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he O-
TINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experie-
a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the le
shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 13 years, will
guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the
best advantage.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices.
Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF SHARES BY AUCTION will TAKE PLACE
on THURSDAY, the 14th inst.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, GREAT BEAM TIN MINE, NEAR ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL,
with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, and MATERIALS THEREON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY
AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on
Thursday, the 14th day of August, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the valuable
property known as GREAT BEAM, situate in the parishes of St. Roch and St. Aus-
tell, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHI-
NERY, TOOLS, STORES, &c., including two substantially built engine-houses,
smithy, stamping and dressing-floors, drying-house, &c.; one 50 in. cylinder pump-
ing engine, with two large boilers, about 22 or 23 tons; one 30 in. cylinder stamping
engine, with one boiler, about 9 tons; stamping machine, drawing machine, water-
wheels, pumps, plunger, drawing-lifts, tramway, wagons, and every article requisite
for raising and dressing the tin.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. COODE, SONS, and SHILLON, Solicitors, St.
Austell; Mr. T. W. POPPLEWELL, the pursor, No. 63, Faulkner-street, Manchester;
Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or to the auctioneer,
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, SOUTH GORLAND COPPER MINE, GWENAP, CORNWALL,
with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS THEREON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY
AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on
Thursday, the 14th day of August inst., in One Lot, ALL that MINE and MACH-
ERIALS called and known by the name of SOUTH GORLAND, situate in the parish
of Gwenap, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, one 36-inch
cylinder ENGINE, with boiler (10 tons), PUMPS, DRESSING, and OTHER MACH-
TERIALS, forming the whole of the property of the adventurers in and on the mine.

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mining speculators and capitalists to
the above, the same being situate in the best mining district in Cornwall, bounded on
the west by Grambler and St. Aubyn, on the south by West Damsel, and on the east
by Wheel Jewell and Wheel Gorland, which lodes pass through the sett. Catalogues
and every information, with power to inspect, may be had on application to Mr. F.
PAYON, Redruth; or of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, London.

MR. WM. MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE
STREET, has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, FREE OF
COMMISSION:—

5 Alfred Consols, £13.	1 North Rosear, £97.	1 Treawney, £24.
5 Bedford United, £3.	2 Providence, £61.	20 Trewetha, £2.
1 Basset.	1 Rosewarne.	5 West Basset.
1 Buller.	20 Sordridge.	5 Wheel Kitty, £10.
1 Mary Ann.	1 South Caradon, £290.	5 Wheel Wrey, £9.
5 Hingston Down, £3.	1 South Frances, £295.	2 Wheel Margaret, £41.
5 North Basset.	10 South Tamar, £3.	2 Wh. Margery, £32.
	5 Par Consols, £20.	

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices
worthy the immediate attention of capitalists.

5 Boiling Well, £10.	10 Garreg, 3s. 6d.	20 Wh. Ludcott, 32s. 6d.
1 Collacombe, £52.	20 Stray Park.	5 Wheel Ellen.
20 Devon Alfred.	20 Great Alfred.	20 Wheel Crebar, 6s. 6d.
5 Duke of Cornwall, £16.	2 East Rose, £32.	20 Wh. Langford, 5s. 6d.
10 Wheel Edward, £3.	5 Porkella Unit, £10.	9 Wh. Grenville, 21s. 6d.
2 Gram. & St. Aub., £75.	5 Wheel Arthur, £3.	

N.B. Any purchaser of undoubted respectability can have shares REGISTERED,
and receive CERTIFICATES of same, previous to payment.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mining Shares.
Cash given on receipt of transfer.

1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

OAK CHARCOAL FOR SALE.

Apply to JOSEPH WALKER, PARKER, and Co., Lead Works, Chester.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER
SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N. W.

MR. EVAN H

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CALCUTTA TO DIAMOND HARBOUR, RIVER HOOGLY, BENGAL; WITH DOCKS AND STEAM-BOATS.—NOTICE.—An announcement of the utmost importance to the community of London, Liverpool, Calcutta, and the shipping generally, will shortly be made by the undersigned, supported by the opinions of the leading authorities:—Mr. Major Hutchinson, B.E.; Captain Greenlaw, late secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta; Captain (now Colonel) Bollen, B.E.; Capt. Kirby, harbour master, D. Harbour, Calcutta; Mr. Ross, pilot;—Robson, branch pilot; Captain Andrews, H.C. ship *Windham*, and above 30 other captains, &c.;—Patterson, branch pilot; Captain Lloyd, Dep. Mar. Surv.-Gen., &c.; Capt. Loyd, branch pilot; and many others acquainted with the trade and navigation of the port, together with other matter touching the navigation and approaches to the capital.

“Referring these points, therefore, for future consideration and discussion, I shall only say, in conclusion, that it will always afford me great pleasure to render such assistance as it may be in my power to do, by attending the meetings of your committee, or by furnishing information (such as may be within my reach) upon any point connected with this highly useful project, in the full conviction that it is one of the most useful, and will, if carried into effect, be as profitable as any of the various undertakings relating to British India now before the public.”

H. A. HORNEVANE,
Late Chief Superintendent in India of the Calcutta Railway Company.
North and South American Office-house, Threadneedle-street,
London, July 26, 1886.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY
(FROM PAVILLON TO CHANARILLO).
Capital £180,000, in shares of £10 each.—Deposit £2 per share.
To be established under the Law of Chile, with Limited Liability.
Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on all calls to be allowed during the construction of the line.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., 20, Birch-lane, London.—CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq., Liverpool.
GEORGE BOWNESS CARR, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-place, London.
SPENCER DICKSON, Esq., 11, Pall Mall, London.
JOHN EDWARD NAYLOR, Esq., Liverpool.
WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, Esq., London.
AUDITORS—Thomas Curtis, Esq., London, and Street, London; George Frederick Dickson, Esq., Great Winchester-street, London.
BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch-lane.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. James, Charles, and Henry Freshfield, New Bank-buildings.
BROKERS—Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Auction Mart.
SECRETARY—Mr. Edward J. Cole.

OFFICES—2, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.
A railway at present exists from the port of Caldera, in Chili, to the district of Copiapo, a distance of 74 miles; and the object of the present company is to construct a line in continuation thereof, from the termination of the present line at Pavillon to the rich mining district of Chanarillo, a distance of 27 miles, under special powers, already possessed by the Copiapo and Caldera Railway, and agreed to be ceded in favour of this company.

The privileges and exemptions granted by the Government of Chili are as follows:—
The introduction of all materials required for the construction of the road free of duty.

The concession of the public lands.
The right to go through private property.
Freedom from all taxation of whatever kind or nature.
The dividends are unlimited for the first ten years, but afterwards they cannot exceed 15 per cent. per annum.

The estimated cost of the proposed railway is about £180,000, and it is expected to be completed in twelve months from its commencement.
The Copiapo and Caldera Railway was constructed to develop the rich mineral wealth of the district of Copiapo, in Chili, and has been so far successful that the dividends upon its capital of £500,000 have been at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum during the past two years, with every prospect of an increase; and the proposed line to Chanarillo is expected to be equally profitable.

The Chanarillo Mines at present produce mineral to the value of \$800,000 per month, and are in a very prosperous state, while it is estimated that more than a million tons of transportable ores have accumulated on the surface, and which the great expense of mule carriage has hitherto prevented being rendered available.
The line has been surveyed by competent engineers; the track laid out, as well as the station grounds, &c., plans of which have been recently received.

Mr. Wheelwright, the projector of this railway, has subscribed for himself and his associates in real and personal property, and a considerable portion of the remainder having been subscribed by the directors and their friends, the work will be commenced as soon as practicable after the company is legally constituted.

The company will be constituted in Copiapo, according to the laws of Chili, with limited liability, and a board of directors appointed from among the local shareholders for the management of the affairs on the spot. The London directors will conduct the agency of the company in Europe.

The shares will be issued in pursuance of the statutes of the company when organized in Chili, and arrangements will be made for the payment of the dividends half-yearly, at the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

Mr. Wheelwright has engaged to construct and complete the railway, including the cost of land, horses, harness, rolling-stock, stations and requirements, buildings, stores, offices, &c., and to use the same description of iron and other materials as was adopted on the Copiapo and Caldera line, constructed by him; and to put the road in traffic within the period of one year from the commencement of the work, for the sum of \$4000 per mile. The contractors have engaged to pay interest half-yearly to the proprietors upon the amount received until the opening of the line, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Should the concession or the constitution of the company not be satisfactory to the directors, they engage to return the deposit to the holders of the scrip without any deduction.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £13,000, in 13,000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
The mine this company is formed to work is situated on the borders of Derbyshire, and adjoins the celebrated Eton Mine, which gave immense profits to the Duke of Devonshire. It comprises several veins, a pipe vein, which has produced much lead ore of excellent quality, is the principal; this is worked to 25 fms. below an adit of 25 fms. It is intersected by several large veins; and as in the district in which it is situated such intersections have invariably produced immense deposits of ore, it is reasonably expected that very considerable returns will be made from the Dale Mine. It is in full work, and since last November (when it was in fork), lead ore amounting to upwards of 5000 has been returned. An excellent 19 in. cylinder steam-engine has been erected, with all necessary buildings; and dressing-floors, capable of great arrangement at a small cost, have been constructed on the best principle. Sufficient water-power being available at all seasons of the year, it is intended to erect a 35 ft. water-wheel, 6 ft. breast, which will drain the mine to a very much greater depth than it is yet sunk to.

The recent proprietors have already taken an interest in this company to the extent of £2000, which is a convincing proof of their opinion of the great value of the mine. The company will be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, 1856; and its capital divided into 13,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

Prospectuses and plans of the mine may be had on application to Mr. EDWARD W. BARNES, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham, the secretary of the company, to whom also applications for shares must be addressed.

NEW WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.
SITUATE IN THE PARISHES OF BRAGE AND SITHNEY, CORNWALL.

To be worked on the "COST-ROCK SYSTEM."
In 4000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit on allotment, £1 per share.

These most valuable tin mines are held by highly influential persons, who are now forming a company for the purpose of fully developing their metallic deposits; and as they so closely adjoin the far famed Great Wheal Vor Mines, which have proved the richest tin mines in the world, and surrounded by others of great value, and now at high premiums, the fullest confidence is felt that on the full development of these mines immense profits will be realized to the adventurers. The sets of the New Wheal Vor Mines extend over 400 acres of ground, through which many of the Great Wheal Vor lodes pass; and the proprietors are fully warranted in their anticipations of success, inasmuch as the mines have been carefully inspected and reported on by Col. John Richards, manager of the Great Consols Mines; Joseph Vivian, manager of North Breakear and other mines; and Mark Reed, former manager of Great Wheal Vor Mines.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. BRADDOCK, at the company's temporary office, 6, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn, where the fullest information will be given, and prospectuses had.

GALLI-Y-FFRITH RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), SITUATE NEAR LLANRWST, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 per share.—Deposit £3 per share.
4300 shares have been issued to old shareholders; 700 shares only remain to be disposed of, at £3 per share.

No further call to be made during a period of 12 months; and if required after that period, not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and at intervals of not less than 3 months.

The reports from this mine are exceedingly favourable, the drivings having extended 35 fathoms, and the miners daily expect to cut the lode in the lowest level, which will undoubtedly yield abundance of rich lead ore; from this lode it is believed large dividends will be paid.

The 700 shares are hereby forthwith offered to the public, giving existing shareholders the priority of allotment. Each application, addressed to the board of directors, must be accompanied by a remittance of the deposit money of £3 per share, which will be at once returned should the shares be applied for by existing shareholders. The present holders of any scrip certificates in this mine, or of any certificates in the Galli-y-Maen Mine, which have not been exchanged already, are hereby requested to send them to the offices of the company, in order that they may be exchanged and registered under the Act which limits liability.

Full reports may be had on application to the secretary.

Offices, 9, Abchurch-lane, LONDON. WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—CHAS. MACINTOSH AND CO., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of sustaining the ACTION OF HOT OR COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, AND GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali systems, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, STEAM PACKET COMPANIES, MILL-OWNERS, &c.—W. WARNE'S IMPROVED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEXIBLE CANVAS, AND INDIA RUBBER PACKING, FOR STEAM JOINTS, PUMP CLACKS, &c.—W. WARNE and Co. call the attention of engineers and others to their IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CANVAS, AND INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING (sheet and rope), the important advantages of which, as regards durability, efficiency, and cheapness, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. Price 1s. 4d. per lb. Orders received at the London warehouse, 5, Gresham-street West; or direct at the factory, Tottenham, Middlesex.—Manufacturers of the Patent Mineralised Water-proof Canvas and Gaskets, Tarpaulins, &c.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the association, held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, this 29th day of July, 1886, RUSSELL KELLICE, Esq. (Chairman), in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:—

In conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the directors submit to the shareholders the audited account of the operations of the company for the year 1885. The produce of that year amounted to 17,550 tons, being exactly 1000 tons more than that of the preceding year. The quality of the ore in 1855 was the same as that of 1854, averaging 16½%. The ores also during the last two years have realised the same prices.

The directors, however, regret to state that although the price of copper had remained without variation from the end of the year 1853 until June last, the price fell that month in manufactured copper no less than £18 10s. per ton; and although hitherto the company has not suffered much from its effects, yet, should such reduced price continue, and corresponding reduced prices be given for the ores, the profits of the company will be materially lessened.

After payment of the dividends last year there remained to the credit of the company on the 31st of December last the sum of £75,693 11s. 11d., out of which a dividend of £5 per share was paid in Feb. last, and £2087 1s. 3d. carried to the credit of the reserve fund: leaving a balance of £13,606 10s. 8d., which, with a portion of the profits of the present year, enables the directors to pay a dividend of £3 per share, which they have now the pleasure to declare, payable on and after Thursday, the 7th day of August next.

The produce of the mines for the first five months of the present year is less by 2541 tons than that of last year.

This decrease in the produce is entirely caused by the great influx of the water, which, in the first instance, poured in from the new discovery which was announced at the last meeting, and subsequently, when this was dammed up, from the lower level of the mine. The consequent pressure upon the engine has been great, and, we fear, until the erection of the new engine, which cannot be accomplished for some months, no material increase of the produce can be expected. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the flood of water is supposed to be an indication of a good and open lode, and that the prospects of the mines in other respects are very satisfactory; but for the present it materially impedes and interferes with the company's work.

The new engine has been contracted for, is in hand, and will be dispatched from Hayle to St. Jago in the month of next September.

The directors have much pleasure in reporting to the proprietors that their expectations respecting the usefulness of the Chinese are likely to be realised. They are endeavouring to render their service popular with these labourers, and hope from time to time to secure an ample supply of this kind of labour.

With respect to the precipitate works, which were a subject of conversation at the last meeting, the directors have the pleasure of quoting an extract from Capt. Maynard's last letter:—

"We have just finished upwards of 600 cubic feet of tanks before the rainy season commenced, and with them have saved nearly all the copper from the extra water."

The directors are happy to conclude with the assurance that their agents in Cuba continue to deserve their entire confidence.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—
That the report and accounts now read be received and adopted.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF THREE POUNDS PER SHARE, free of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after Thursday, the 7th day of August next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHARP, } Directors of the
GEO. WHITMORE, } Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 29, 1886.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—At the GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the Cologne Mining Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 31st July, 1886,

Col. J. G. W. CURTIS, C.B., in the chair,
The following resolutions were proposed, carried *nem. con.*, and signed, in conformity with the Prussian law, by the shareholders present:—

1. That the directors' report be received, printed, and circulated to the shareholders; and the accounts of the past year be approved and passed.

2. That the directors be empowered to defend the company against any actions brought against it by recusant shareholders.

3. That the directors be empowered to dispose of such mines as it may be desirable to sell, subject to appraisement.

4. That the company's mines be worked under the provisions of the Prussian law of May 12, 1853.

5. That, in conformity with the requirements of the Prussian law, the signers of the report authorise each member of the council, as well as Mr. Whyte, of Derschlag, and Mr. Neelsen, of Brussels, to represent them, collectively or separately, for defence of their rights; and they elect for domicile either Derschlag, the residence of Mr. Whyte, or at Bergisch Gladbach, on the property named Igel.

6. That the directors be authorised to claim new concessions, and to oppose all proceedings tending to infringe on the rights of the company.

7. That Major G. L. Way and H. M. Kemshad, Esq., be elected members of the council, in lieu of Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalsell and Herr W. Illig, who retire by rotation.

8. That preference bonds, as proposed by the Chairman, shall be issued to the parties entitled to them.

9. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

T. ARMSTRONG, Sec. and Accountant.
Offices of the Company, 15a, St. Helen's-place, London.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, held at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, on Friday, the 1st day of August last,

The CHAIRMAN of the COMPANY presided.
The Directors having reported that a large body of shareholders declined to contribute the 2s. 6d. per share, it was

Proposed by Mr. W. Drummond, seconded by Mr. W. A. Coombe, and carried:—
That the indebted position of the company does not warrant the shareholders in carrying it on; and resolved,—That the resolution of the meeting held on the 10th day of July last be not confirmed. And resolved,—That the directors be offered the property of the company, upon the terms of their agreeing to take upon themselves all the liabilities of the company in England and California; and that the whole property of the company be at the absolute and unfettered disposal of the directors, and be made over to them, with immediate possession in California, they indemnifying the shareholders against all past and future liabilities.

Proposed by Mr. W. A. Coombe, seconded by Mr. J. G. Parker, and carried unanimously:—
That, before the resolution be carried into effect, the directors shall convene another special meeting, to which the above resolution shall be submitted; and that such meeting be held on Friday, the 15th day of August inst., at Two o'clock, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City.

Proposed by Mr. W. Drummond, seconded by Mr. J. Gear, and carried unanimously:—
That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Aug. 1, 1886.

LONDON AND WEST OF IRELAND FISHING AND FISH MANURE COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be carried on by means of well-stocked vessels, attended by screw steamers as carriers.

To be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act (1856), whereby the liability of shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each. With power to increase.

DIRECTORS—General Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Bart., G.C.B., D.C.L., Inspector General of Fortifications, War Department, Pall Mall.—CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. Lord ALFRED PAGET, M.P., 42, Grosvenor-place.

The Hon. W. NAPIER (Managing Director of the Lands Improvement Company), Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

CHAS. BALFOUR, Esq. (Messrs. Balfour and Co.), 39, St. James's-street; and Edinb. FRAS. EDW. BIGGE, Esq. (Waterbury and Kent); and Union Club, Trafalgar-square.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Chapman and Hall), 193, Piccadilly.

Rear-Admiral DUNSTON W. WILKIE, Esq. (The Admiralty), Whitehall.

Lieut.-Col. FRENCH, Deputy-Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, 8, Duke-street, St. James's, and Galway.

HENRY A. PITCHER, Esq. (North-east Dockyard, Kent).

WILLIAM PULTENEY SCOTT, Esq., 55, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

JOHN SHORTER, Esq. (Messrs. Shorter, Pownall, and Co.), 1, Laurence Pountney-place, Cannon-street.

THOMAS OSBORNE STOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Burges and Stock), Lloyd's; and 19, Abchurch-lane.

THOMAS EDWARD SYMONDS, Commander R.N.—MANAGING DIRECTOR, resident at Gresham House, Strand.

BANKERS—London: The London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Mansion House; and 69, Pall Mall.—Dublin and Galway: The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

AUDITORS—J. E. Coleman, Esq., 36, Coleman-street, City, one of the Official Auditors appointed by the Board of Trade; George Cumming, Esq., Manager of the Kent Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Societies.

BROKERS—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warford-court.

SECRETARY (ad int.)—E. Matthews, Esq.

OFFICES—LONDON: 32, REGENT CIRCUS, PICCADILLY.

DUBLIN: 24, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

Principal Fishing Station, Galway.

Manager, Mr. Thomas Wade.

FACTORS AND AGENTS IN LONDON—Mr. George Stephenson, 10, Billingsgate.

Applications for explanatory pamphlet, for prospectuses, and for shares, to be made to the solicitors, brokers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, either in London or Dublin.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London and West of Ireland Fishing and Fish Manure Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares of £10 each in the above-named company, and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot to me, to pay for the same, and to sign the articles of association of the company, and to be bound, and I enclose (have paid into the bankers of the company) a deposit of £

Dated this day of 1886.

Name in full

Profession or business

Residence in full

Reference

N.B.—Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of, or a banker's receipt for, £3 10s. per share. Should the full number of shares applied for not be allotted, a proportionate part of the deposit will be immediately returned.

• Alter as the case may be.

STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY ROCKS, AND THEIR METALLIC PRODUCTIONS.

It is well known to our readers that, notwithstanding the numerous new facts which are constantly discovered in the progress of our foreign mines, which have completely changed our former ideas on the character of rocks and mineral veins, geological professors and their students still continue to maintain the old theory, in the most obstinate and dogmatic spirit. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that our ordinary practical men are so often preferred to mere geologists to make mineralogical surveys. This is the case in the colonies—in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, where even diggers are employed for mineralogical purposes. The reason of this preference is simply this,—practical men are, generally speaking, guided by what they see and examine; whereas the majority of trained geologists carry the notions of their tutors to the field, and write their reports accordingly, and which is much complained of in Australia. However, we are happy to point out an exception that has just come to our notice. The Geological Surveyor of the Cape of Good Hope, in his report, dated April 17, states,—“I firmly believe that the best geologist in Europe, if set down in Namaqualand, would find himself at once reduced to the condition of a learner.” This declaration is quite refreshing, and we congratulate the Government of the Cape in having a geologist so candid, and who condescends to study the subject in the field, so that his labours may be practically useful, instead of endeavouring to make the rocks harmonize with the common theory.

With the view to promote practical geology, and to give engineers a general idea of the structure of our rocks and their metalliferous contents, Mr. Hopkins has lately introduced the subject of primary structure to engineers in a paper read at the Institution of Civil Engineers. This paper is now published in a pamphlet form, with all the discussions which it created, and which it is very interesting to read, inasmuch as they show the extreme pertinacity and dogmatic assertions of the school-trained opponents to practical progress, and how the whole of their arguments were demolished by the concluding and conclusive reply of the author. We shall give the discussions in full, as they will be found as instructive as the paper itself.

Mr. Hopkins commenced the subject, by stating that “The object of this paper is to give a correct, but only a general, description of the structure of the primary formation—such as the granites, gneiss, and slates, with their enclosed gold-bearing rocks—founded on extensive personal observations in different parts of the world.” The author then proceeds to illustrate the subject by means of numerous real sections, showing that the laminated varieties of the crystalline rocks, which are erroneously described by geologists as upheaved sedimentary beds, are semi-crystalline aggregations of the primary series, naturally formed in vertical bands. Hence the ordinary ideal geological sections lead the geological students astray, and the progress of this important science is unduly retarded. Mr. Hopkins states that “In taking a comprehensive view of this phenomenon in the western hemisphere, from Terra del Fuego to California, and again in the eastern hemisphere, from Van Diemen's Land to the Ural Mountains and Norway, the primary rocks are not only everywhere more or less vertical, but they also present a very remarkable meridional bearing, which, when viewed on a large scale, is even more symmetrical with reference to the poles than the meridian of the magnetic needles.”

This most important geological fact was first announced in our Journal by the author upwards of 16 years ago, and subsequently published in his work *On Geology and Magnetism*. Yet, in spite of these observations, which are supported by numerous independent authenticated facts, geologists, both in their works, lectures, and in their societies, maintain their old notions, and will not allow such facts to disturb their creed. “The results of the author's experience in all those parts of the world which he has examined, are that the granites change by an imperceptible gradation from the massive crystalline compound below, to the laminated structure in vertical and meridional planes.” The author remarks that, “the propagation of assumed views with ideal sections, which give a wrong description of the character of the primary rocks, is not only prejudicial to the progress and practical value of geological science, but is extremely injurious to the proceedings of mining engineers, should they be guided by such sections; it is, therefore, to the interest of the science, and also of engineers, that such questions should be discussed in this institution. Geologists, in general, direct their attention chiefly, if not exclusively, to Paleontology, that is, to the order and history of the organic remains entombed in the sedimentary beds; considering, probably, the study of the primary structure, the composition of rocks, mineralogy, the metalliferous formations, roofing-slate quarries, and various other useful practical subjects, to be more immediately connected with the professional avocations of the mining engineer. Therefore, as this is the case, it is evident that such questions must be brought to this institution and discussed by its members, in order to make these branches of geology better known, and render the science practically useful to mining engineers.”

[To be continued.]

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter*, from June 21 to July 21:—

PUMPING ENGINES.	
Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	14.8
Average number of strokes per minute	5.3
Gallons of water drawn per minute	3086
Average duty of 12 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by	66.6
the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	
Actual horse-power employed per minute	850.4
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3.6

ROTARY ENGINES.—WHITES.	
Number reported	17
Number of kilibbs drawn	31,728
Average depth from which they are drawn, in fms.	139.6
Average number of horse-whim kilibbs raised the average weight	
by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	48.0
Average duty of 6 engines, as above	19.7

STAMPS.	
Number reported	5
Average number of strokes per minute	9.6
Average duty of 2 engines, as above	50.0
Actual horse-power employed per minute	50.9

PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.	
Par Consols, 80 in. single	Million lbs. 93.4
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	93.0
Par Consols, 67 in. single	74.1
Pembroke and East Crinns, 70 in. single	73.2
Pembroke and East Crinns, 80 in. single	72.0
West Povey Consols, 60 in. single	68.4
Trelawny, 50 in. single	67.0

Trelawny, 50 in. single	67.0
WHIM ENGINES.	
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	Million lbs. 27.7
Par Consols, 24 in. single	21.3
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	20.0
Great Polgooth, 22 in. double	16.6
Fowey Consols, 18 in. double	18.6

Original Correspondence.

HEMATITE IRON.

Sir.—According to promise, I forward a few remarks on the iron produced in this district.

The Hematite Company (Cleator) have been in operation for the last year, and it is commonly reported here that they have only made good in the last six. They have two large blowing-engines, one recently erected, and now blowing three furnaces; the other, at present under repair, and for which the company are erecting their No. 4 furnace, to be blown, I am told, by No. 5. Their present weekly make is, I believe, 100 tons of foundry iron, which is considered very good for their small works; and I should not be surprised if it exceeds the large make at other works, when proper allowances are made for the difference in size of furnaces; and also for the relative descriptions of iron made at each work—namely, Hematite Company making foundry iron, and the Raabon Company making forged iron.

As it may be useful for your readers to know the uses to which hematite iron is applied, I will endeavour to describe some of them, and which will be of general interest. The plates of the floating mines made during the past war contained a third of this iron, on account of its great strength; and if an iron can be made at home to equal the strength of the foreign iron, is that not, I ask, an important addition to the resources of this great nation? It is also used for heavy castings, such as steam-engines and locomotives, which require great power and durability; the railway companies, as well as the Government and private individuals, are becoming fully alive to its value as a mixing iron in their rails, carriage-wheels, axles, &c. It is now partially used by most of the main lines in the kingdom; and last winter, I heard a director of one of our local railways say, "The wagon-wheels on our line that contained no hematite have mostly broken;" this, I should observe, was during a long frost.

To return to the produce of this district. We have now amongst us gentlemen from Staffordshire (Mr. Smith and Mr. Jevans) who have commenced iron making here—the former, on half clay ironstone and half hematite; the latter, on all clay ironstone from our coal measures. Now, I think, Mr. Editor, when enterprising men come from Staffordshire to establish works in a new district, there must be some advantage in our ore over other districts. In addition to the above works, new company is about to commence at Workington, report says, "With three furnaces, and all capital subscribed locally, to the amount of 50,000." With these works in operation, say in two years time, Cumberland will contribute no small share to the annual production of pig-iron of the country, which I estimate to increase from 35,880 tons, the present make, 102,400 tons; and the furnaces from 5 to 13. A YOUNG GEOLOGIST, Whitehaven, July 30.

THE TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.

Sir.—As this question is again agitated, perhaps it would be as well to remind your readers that there is nothing novel in the separation of gold by means of salts and liquids. It has been done from time immemorial. It will be in the recollection of your readers that discussions on this question took place between the Plymouth Alkali Company and myself in 1843. I have erected works and carried on operations for many years, in which the silver was extracted from the rough ore in 18 hours in the aid of hot water, and in 32 hours with cold water, including time for calcination, &c. Indeed, I have frequently maintained that I can extract silver from its ores quicker and cheaper by the barrel amalgamation than by smelting. The latter costs, even in England, about 10s. per ton, whereas the former can be done for 6s. Nor is this operation confined to silver alone, on the contrary, we extract gold, silver, and copper, combined in the same minerals, by the same means. We first obtain the gold and silver, then precipitate the copper from the liquid, and finally, part the silver from the gold by the usual wet way.

In determining the system of reduction, we are necessarily guided by circumstances and £ s. d. As Mr. W. Reay very properly remarked in his letter of the 12th inst., "Most theorists are apt to neglect too much the use of the new plans of reduction which they propose." Again, Mr. Reay truly observes, that if the auriferous minerals "consisted solely of gold and quartz, the loss of gold would not be nearly so great as it is at present, even by the old process," of stamping and washing.

In reference to the reports of old established gold mining companies, it will be observed that the heavy losses which have been, and still continue to be incurred, in every case where a company attempts gold quartz mining, are owing to the poverty of the quartz in depth, and as a mass, and from any difficulty attending its reduction with dispatch and economy. As later is done at a cost from 8s. to 10s. per ton with water power.

Had the recent gold mining companies avoided all untried schemes, and been guided only by men of real practical experience, they would have saved much of their capital, and some of them might have succeeded.

Unfortunately the mania for working gold quartz, and the application of the most complicated and costly methods of extraction, extended its baneful influence to the old and well regulated concerns, where it was expected that past experience would have been sufficient to guard them against quartz mining, and much more, from paying extravagant sums for such deceptive veins. It is well-known that there is no such thing on record as a gold quartz mine paying cost, in the most favourable locality, after the surface patches had been taken away. Even our best gold mines (the auriferous quartz), are generally speaking, so poor as not to bear the cost of the carrying of the rough ore many miles. We are obliged to erect the mills close to the mines, and not carry the mineral to distant mills. The profits resulting from working gold mines especially depend on the quantity of stuff at hand, and great economy in the system of mine extraction and reduction, and the practical knowledge of the managers and the agents. Of late years all kinds of persons have taken upon themselves to give their opinion on gold quartz and their reduction; many of whom never saw such rocks as these. Rich concentrated ore is frequently brought to England to be reduced, but the idea of bringing the ordinary rough ores containing gold (without concentration) to England to be reduced on the large scale, is only preposterous, and can only be suggested by persons who have had no experience in the business. We need not be surprised at the non-success of public companies whilst such proceedings are carried on in mining.

Thurloe Square, July 30. EVAN HOPKINS.

REDUCTION OF ORES BY THE SOLUTION PROCESS.

Sir.—I hope a few observations, in reply to a letter from Mr. John H. Ennor, in your last Journal, will not be trespassing too much on your valuable space. While I thank that gentleman for his practical advice and information, I cannot help feeling sorry that he has not been a little more explicit; his ability and skill, as well as his position as manager of the Miners' Electro-Chemical Reduction Company, enable him to take up the gauntlet in defence of solution processes in general, with greater facilities than are enjoyed by many; and it is, therefore, a pity that he has not explained the second query in my letter of the 12th, which appears to me one of the principal objections to the employment of acid solutions for separating metals from their gangues.

The solution process for silver ores, which, he reminds me, was established in Spain, has, unfortunately, completely escaped my recollection; but the process which I left working there, and which, I believe, is still in use, was the barrel amalgamation; and a new reduction work erected in the neighbourhood, at a considerable expense, for the purpose of competing with us in the purchase of ores, which they intended to reduce by the solution process, or Spangenberg's process (chlorination or sulphatisation of the silver, and subsequent solution of the chloride in concentrated nitric acid, or the hypo-sulphites) has proved a complete failure. This process was employed in Swansea and Germany for extracting the silver from rich silver matters; but at Freiberg, where both it and the amalgamation process are in operation, they have found no advantages in the solution process to induce them to supersede by it the cumbersome machinery they employ in the amalgamation process for silver ores.

I have always considered that the difficult points in the reduction of silver by solution was the obtaining the metals in a state of solution economically; once dissolved, there is little difficulty or expense in dealing with it; and it does not say much for the chemical knowledge of the metallurgists or reduction masters, that they were unable to precipitate the gold from its solution as chloride, which proto-sulphate of iron, or even hydrogen, alkalies, and copper filings, and the galvanic current, would easily do.

In 1852, I was informed that a process had been patented, and was at present in the Tyrol, for extracting gold from its ores by means of solution in

chlorine, and I made a few experiments, which were not successful, with the ore I worked on, possibly because the gold was alloyed with about 20 per cent. of silver, which, becoming converted into insoluble chloride, protected the gold from the action of the highly-saturated chlorine water, which was the solvent I chiefly employed. I should be very glad if any of your correspondents who have been more successful would give a little information as to the manner of proceeding, and whether there is any process in operation on the large scale for the reduction of gold ores by chlorine. It would not be difficult to adapt a solution process for purely quartzose ores, but when we have to deal with iron and lime, which would infallibly absorb an immense quantity of the acid solvent, then comes the difficulty.

In your Journal of July 19, I perceive a letter from a correspondent, who signs himself "Aurifer." I venture to request that gentleman to explain in what manner the sulphur contained in the ores acted so strongly upon the mercury as to frustrate completely the process of amalgamation, and in what state of combination it existed? I make this enquiry, because it is a well-known fact that thousands of tons of ores, which contain a large proportion of sulphur, are yearly benefitted crude in Mexico; and in the reduction works of Morro Velho, in Brazil, alone there are yearly amalgamated nearly 1400 tons of auriferous iron and arsenical pyrites, which contain an average of about 20 per cent. of sulphur; and the loss of quicksilver does not exceed 10 ozs. per ton of ore treated, nor is more than 2 per cent. of the gold contained in the sand amalgamated lost. I conceive the loss of gold more probably proceeded from the ignorance of the parties employed to amalgamate the ore in the case to which your correspondent refers.

WILLIAM REAY, JUN.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir.—In my last I asked the question, in anticipation of the event which followed it. Will the smelters make a heavy reduction in price, or will they gradually reduce prices to what the market will bear? for which I take as much credit to myself as was due to Lord Chesterfield, who foretold the French revolution—the thing followed, but in the natural course of events; it was, in short, inevitable that a reduction must take place, but why not at intervals instead of *per saltum* is not so easily reconcilable. I have been repeatedly plied with the question since, Will the present price be maintained, and will there not be probably an advance even, after the smelters have obtained some private object of their own by the late reduction? which, strange as it may appear, took the consumers by surprise, and even—

"I must have stood eight in a species of trance." To which I reply, with as much confidence as can be given to a monopolised article, that in all probability there will be a further reduction; and although, no doubt, some private motives influenced the association in falling the price 2d. per lb. at the time they did, yet it must ultimately have taken place; and I am convinced there is none in the trade who can account for copper having maintained for so long a period the unnatural price of 13½d., and which must return to 10½d., or perhaps under.

There is a gentle hint which I would give to the consumers of copper, not to rely on the assurances of the association's agents as to alterations in prices: in reality, they know little about it; actually, they speak under instructions. I have known sales made, large ones recently, with an understanding that the purchaser should have the benefit of any decline at the general meeting of the smelters, it being well known by them that the alteration in price would be made at another special meeting for the purpose. Mr. Gibbons, of the Birmingham Battery Company, will understand me.—Redruth, July 28. A MINER.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

Sir.—The appointment of colliery inspector for this district appears to have resulted in a discussion, in the columns of your Journal, equally earnest with those which may be heard amongst that patient class of individuals, whose safety the inspector is paid for superintending—the working coal miner. Much has been said for and against Mr. Evans's qualification for such an important situation, and some remarkable disclosures have been made. His friends admit that he is a young man, not more than 30 years of age. With such an admission, it is incomprehensible how the appointment could have been made other than on political grounds, and in utter contempt of the well-being of the working miner.

"Justice" stated that the Welsh coalowners were well satisfied with their inspector, and directed attention to the manner in which he acquitted himself at the Cwm Avon accident. It is to these points that I would direct the attention of my fellow-colliers as matters of vital importance to them. Welsh coalowners are well satisfied with their inspector; I do not doubt it, but the interests of the working collier are very different from those of the coalowner. Why are we asked to obtain an opinion from the inspector, the fact of Mr. Evans's going down to Cwm Avon has no peculiar significance, but when it is known that he is relative of Mr. Evans (a brother-in-law), the matter wears a different complexion. We see an inspector rushing to the assistance of his young relative, afraid lest his youth and inexperience should be too manifest in the affair. In the Cymmer proceedings, it has leaked out that the brother-in-law is again to come down to assist his young relative. 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WINDING-UP OF MINING COMPANIES.

MINERAL COURT MINING COMPANY.—An official manager is to be appointed to wind-up this company's affairs, on the petition of the Hon. E. Howard, of Garden-court, Temple, and other shareholders. The petition states that the company was formed in 1852, and the first meeting held on July 11 of that year, at 28, Threadneedle-street. The mine was divided into 8192 shares, and 2048 were to be sold, at not less than 1s. per share, the proceeds to be applied in working the mine, and in the purchase of machinery for that purpose. Messrs. Hodgson and Carne were the managers of the adventure. The petitioners state that the number of the shares was decreased by various means, and that on June 16, 1856, they amounted to 5000, of which petitioner held 500, and had paid upon 1000, but had not received any return. There had been no dividend declared among the shareholders, and the petitioners had been applied to for the expense of working the mine. Many of the shareholders had not paid the calls that were due. The debtor and creditor side of the account, Decr. 1855, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of only 1561, and it was then resolved to stop operations; and it is now proposed to wind-up the affairs, to satisfy the creditors, and adjust the liabilities among the shareholders.

NEWPORTH MINING COMPANY.—The petition of Mr. P. Marrack, of Newport, and Messrs. T. W. Robinson and H. Coulson, of Penzance, for the winding-up of this company, states that it was established to work the mine in the parish of Saneered, in 1842 shares, and that, in Sept., 1852, 21 per share was made. The working of the mine was commenced in April, 1852. J. Richards, jun., was appointed purser, and the mine was chiefly carried on under his management until 1854, and Mr. J. Trevelyan was the captain. A considerable sum was expended in the purchase of materials, and, in April, 1854, J. Richards absconded. At a meeting of the shareholders, in Oct., 1853, it appeared, on making up the accounts, that there was a balance of 3655, against the adventurers; but as subsequently it was found that operations could not be carried on without a capital of 2000, per month, it was resolved to suspend operations. Mr. R. Mitchell, an original holder of 200 shares, transferred his shares, and otherwise acted irregularly with them, and then repudiated all liability. He resolved to wind-up the adventure, but Mr. Mitchell, though warned to the contrary, proceeded to sell certain property on the mine, which was of the license required to be delivered up to the lessor. He also sold the machinery, with the produce of which he proceeded to pay off the debts of the creditors. He obtained possession of the cost-book, but no cash-book or adventurers' ledger had been produced, and the petitioners could not, therefore, ascertain what had been expended or paid. Mr. Mitchell reduced the liabilities; but there was still a balance of 2644 due to the Messrs. Coulson and Co., and of 2000 to the petitioners. A meeting has been held in the matter during the week, before Mr. Whiting, the chief clerk to the Master of the Rolls. It is understood that there will be no order to wind-up in this case, and that the affairs will be settled on the adjustment of Mr. Marrack's claim.

CHANCEYBERRY AND CARNEBONE FAT-WORK TIN MINING COMPANY.—The petitioners for winding-up this company, in connection with which of 21, 2s. 6d. per share has just been made by Master in Chancery George Rose, are Messrs. J. B. Tulse, of Greenwich; W. Hawkins, of George-street, Westminster; W. F. Moper, Carlton Lodge, New; C. S. Mackell, Beverley; and J. B. Duggeby, Beswick. The company was established in 1853 to work mines in the manor of Helston, in 1000 shares, of 1s. each. About 3720 shares were issued, and petitioners for 800, and paid the deposit; but there were arrears of calls on the other shares amounting to 2000. One sale only was made of minerals, the proceeds being only 56s. Considerable loss was sustained by the operations, and the works were suspended. Owing to the payment of their wages, 16 of the miners left their work, and orders for the sale of the machinery were made, to meet the payment of wages. Dividend had been declared.

DEVON IRON COMPANY.—A petition to wind-up this company has been presented by Mr. D. Wheatcroft, of Buckland Hollow, Derby. The company was started in 1849 at Derby, and accumulated 20,000, of debt, and any adequate assets.

THE GERMAN MINING COMPANY.—A meeting was held on this matter the week before the Master in Chancery. The company has now upwards of three years in course of winding-up.

CHANCEYBERRY MINING COMPANY.—The proceedings under the winding-up of this company's affairs are now adjourned until after the long vacation. At a recent meeting before Mr. Bloxam, Vice-Chancellor Wood's clerk, Mr. Hoppe, of the firm of Hoppe and Boyle, appeared for Mr. Rose, the official manager; Messrs. Ashurst for Mr. Libri, of Florence, on the list for 900 shares; Messrs. Robinson, for Lord Clinton, for 200. Mr. Hoppe said that since last meeting creditors had called in to prove their debts, and a meeting of shareholders, holding the aggregate 1300 shares, had been held, at which it was resolved that they were willing, without prejudice, to contribute their just proportion of the debts, without proceeding further under the winding-up; that there would be a difficulty in doing this, and in staying the proceedings, it might tend to place parties in a difficult position. Mr. Bloxam said that it would now be impossible to stay creditors' actions, and suspend proceedings. Mr. Hoppe: Four claims had been brought in up to the present time, but they had not been proceeded with; and amongst them was one rather heavy disputed debt, amounting to 798. It claimed, which he thought could not be allowed. Mr. Turquand then moved with the list, which was settled, with the exception of the cases of those shareholders who had transferred their shares subsequent to a resolution, which determined to put an end to its working. The largest of shares in this position was Mr. Libri, who had transferred 900. Mr. Hoppe stated that the works went on for some time, but it was not until they could not overcome the water, and at a meeting on November 7, (Mr. Libri in the chair), a committee was appointed, and authorised to enter into negotiations with a view to sell the mine, and if unsuccessful to wind it up. A meeting was held on Dec. 6 (Mr. Libri in the chair), and the expediency of winding-up, but it was considered that there was a sufficient number present to determine on that step; and on the 10th of December, four days after, Mr. Libri transferred his shares to Mr. Ashurst, who was a clerk to Mr. Ensor, the secretary. Mr. Stockwell, with these shares, and many of them became vested in the hands of the company, and 200 of them got into the hands of Lord Pelham Clinton. At the adjourned meeting no one was present. A subsequent meeting, however, was held on January 10, 1856, when a resolution was passed, recommending the transfer of Mr. Libri's shares as questionable and invalid, unless that gentleman contributed his fair proportion in discharge of existing liabilities. But a meeting was subsequently held rescinding this resolution; and after that a further meeting was held, when a resolution was passed rescinding the "rescinded resolution." (Laughter.) Mr. Bloxam: But no resolution of a meeting rescinding or re-rescinding after the effect of the law of transfer. Mr. Hoppe: Precisely so. The company's rule with respect to the transfer of shares was, that shares were to be transferred by deed, or notice of transfer in the usual cost-book to the committee, who must acknowledge the receipt thereof, and enter the same, and not unless all the calls on the shares were paid. Mr. Robinson observed that Mr. Libri paid up for the express purpose. Mr. Hoppe: But the transfer was not addressed to the committee. Mr. Robinson: As soon as the transfer is entered on the cost-book it is valid. Mr. Stockwell was not a pauper, but a man in a respectable position. Mr. Ashurst: Lord Clinton repudiates his shares, and holds it against him. Mr. Hoppe: The shares passed in a most extraordinary way, and as to tracing them it is impossible. Mr. Turquand moved that it was a question arising out of all this whether the mine being in a state of insolvency they had a right to transfer their shares. Mr. Robinson: Cases had been decided in the courts that a shareholder could not transfer for the purpose of ridding himself of responsibility. Mr. Nixson moved that it was a universally admitted principle in all mining companies that a shareholder could not get rid of his liability by transferring his shares to men of straw. Mr. Robinson (for Mr. Libri) contended, at length, that as the company was going to rack and ruin, Mr. Libri, under the Cost-book System, as propounded by Cooper On the Cost-book System, and the committee, under that system, had no right to pledge the credit of the company. Transfer of shares could not be made, provided the calls were paid to meet the current expenditure. The shares, moreover, were marketable at the time, and they were sold at 1s. and 1s. 4d. per share. Mr. Libri, when he saw the company was going wrong, offered to pay his proportion, and have the company wound-up, but as this was not agreed to, he paid his calls and transferred his shares, and was now, being the largest holder, made an unfor-

tunate target of. The resolutions were passed without his knowledge. Mr. Turquand: The mine was sold in February, and but few liabilities were incurred since then. The further consideration of the transfer cases was then deferred.

This is the second time the Kilbricken Mines have been wound-up in Chancery, the former winding-up being about two or three years ago.

MARIONETHIRE SLATE AND SLATE-SLASH COMPANY.—On Monday last the creditors were called on to prove their debts in this company. Mr. Ernest, with Messrs. Galsworthy as his solicitors, are appointed to wind-up.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

In Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood's Court, on Thursday, a motion by way of appeal from the decision of the chief clerk, who had settled Mr. Owen Bowen on the list of contributories in this company, which was now being wound-up in chambers, in respect of 770 shares. Mr. Bowen also moved that the order of the chief clerk, directing a call of 10s. per share to be made on all the contributories, might be discharged, or reversed, so far as respected himself.

The affairs of this company have already been before the Court upon several occasions, chiefly upon applications by persons to have their names expunged from the list of contributories, as settled by the chief clerk in the course of the proceedings under the winding-up order. The company was formed upon the Cost-book Principle in 1853, having been projected by a Mr. P. W. Carter, who sold his interest as lessee in the mining property proposed to be worked to the company, in consideration of 10,000, of which 2500, was to be paid in money, the remaining 8000, in free shares. Mr. Bowen was appointed secretary to the company in April, 1853, and continued to act in that capacity until the company was dissolved, in the spring of 1855. The grounds upon which Mr. Bowen had been placed upon the list of contributories were, that his name appeared in the cost-book as signed for 150 shares, and that he was also a holder of 620 scrip certificates for shares, in respect of which last he had not signed the cost-book. In settling the list of contributories in chambers, Mr. Bowen had been examined on behalf of the official manager, and, after stating certain circumstances as to the formation of the company, said that he had handed certain shares (free) to the directors by Carter's directions, such shares never having been in Carter's possession; that he had received some shares from Carter, there being some special arrangements between them not connected with the company; that he had the disposal of 620 shares, part of the shares issued to Carter for the purchase money, but they were not in Carter's possession; that he could not say when he received the 620 shares, but did not receive them before June, 1854; that he had signed the cost-book for 100 shares (the figures to which the signature of Bowen was attached were 150); that the figures 150 were his, and he did, therefore, sign for 150, but the numbers of the certificates showed he had only 100, and that the 150 was only nominal, to make up the number of a meeting; that it was after this that he had the 620, and he did not know whether the 620 included those for which the book was signed; the signature was not a real transaction; that although Carter signed for 8000 shares he never received them; that the counterfoils ought to show to whom shares were issued, and that the words "Account O. B." on the counterfoils meant they were the shares he held. The chief clerk, after hearing the examination of Mr. Bowen, from which the above statements are extracted, included him in the list of contributories for 770 shares, in reversal of which decision the present motion was brought. Mr. Bowen had, in an affidavit made by him, also stated that in July, 1854, he had been presented by Carter with 20 certificates, representing five shares each, numbered 803 to 822, and together representing 100 shares, in respect whereof he had signed the cost-book, but he had since discovered that 150 was erroneously inserted instead of 100. He also stated that, in the same month, he had sold the certificates for 100 shares to Mr. Hill on account of a Mr. Leese, and that Hill had accepted the shares and signed the book in respect of them, whereby he was recognised as a shareholder in place of Bowen.

Mr. ROSE and Mr. LOOCKE, in support of the motion, contended that as to the 150 shares appearing in the cost-book against Bowen's name, 50 had been added by mistake; while as to the 100, he was discharged from all liability, having disposed of them, and got the book signed by Hill on behalf of Leese, who had been made liable in respect of them. As to the 620 scrip certificates, Bowen had never signed the book, and therefore, according to the rules of the company, was not liable as a shareholder, there being no privity between himself and the company.

Mr. DANIEL and Mr. ROXBURGH, for the official manager, upheld the decision of the chief clerk, and contended that the issue of 100 shares to Leese was a distinct transaction, and that Bowen must be held bound by his signature for 150, which he sought in his examination to represent as a fictitious transaction, to give colour to an issue of shares which had in the previous cases arising out of this matter affected the position of allottees taking a bona fide. As to the 620 scrip certificates, which he admitted had been issued to him, and in his possession, the signature for the previous shares bound him, and he could not, therefore, escape from his liability as a contributor.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that the most painful part in the case was the doubt which arose upon the circumstances now disclosed, as to whether Hawkins's case had been rightly decided, the defence in that case being that the whole scheme was fraudulent and a bubble. If Bowen's evidence was to be taken as true, the person in possession of the property made arrangements to buy eight directors at 5000, a-piece, while he pocketed 60000, partly in money, partly in shares, and this state of things, which was not in evidence in Hawkins's case, occasioned him great misgivings. As to the liability of Bowen, he declined to state his personal dealings with Carter, and it was not assuming too much to say that the arrangement with Carter, adverted to in Bowen's evidence, was part of the arrangements of this company. It was settled that if any shareholder who was on the list, having signed the book bona fide, handed over his scrip certificates to another, there was no contract between that other person and the company, so as to fix him with liability, and the question was whether, upon the whole evidence, he was not at liberty to deal with the transaction as to the 620 shares as a contract between Bowen and the company, so as to fix him with liability in respect of them. His Honour, after adverting to the statements of Bowen in his examination, said that he was of opinion that an issue of 620 shares to Bowen, with the privity of the company, was established in the transaction, which was a very fraudulent one, and he must be included on the register in the respect of them. With respect to the 150 shares, Bowen contended that it was a mistake, and that it was not a real transaction. He was clearly, however, a shareholder upon the book for 150, as the discrepancy was not explained. Then he said that he had sold to Hill in respect of Leese the 100 shares, for which he had signed the book, and it did appear (as stated by Mr. ROSE) that the 100 shares, 803-822, representing the certificates for five shares each, for which Bowen had been charged, had found their way to Leese, who had been made a contributor in respect of them. He could not allow two persons to be made contributories in respect of the same shares, and Mr. Bowen would be kept on the list for 670 shares only, with liberty to the official manager to carry in another claim to surcharge. There would be an enquiry as to what was due to Bowen, as secretary, by way of set-off to the call.

WINDING-UP OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CHANCERY.—The following is a list of insurance companies now being wound-up in Chancery:—Cosmopolitan, London and Mercantile, Oak Protestant, Athenum, Caxton, Universal Provident, Security Mutual, Amazon, Nelson Sea Voyagers and General Life, Commercial and General, and Parental Endowment: in all 12 in number.

FRANKENBERG COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (Hesse Cassel, Germany).—A very glowing prospectus of this company has been issued. It is stated therein that the mines are of freehold tenure, extending over 6000 acres, and are in full work, producing 50 tons of ore per month from one shaft alone. The plant consists of a portable steam-engine of 15-horse power, stamps, washing floors, and chimneys. The formation of the district is the same as that of the celebrated mines of Mansfeld, the ores consisting of argentiferous clay slate. The said process, in operation at Twista, will be employed, and an estimate is given which shows the profit to be 81s. 6d. on each ton of regulus produced, the regulus being estimated at 1000. Works to turn out 20 tons of regulus per month will be constructed for, not to cost more than 6000. The prospective will attend to the erection of the works and process, at a small per centage on every ton of copper turned out—be guaranteeing the cost to be under ½ per cent. of copper per ton of ore. From this statement the public cannot fail to appreciate the value of the undertaking.

SMOKE NUISANCE ABATEMENT (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1853, AMENDMENT.—By this Act, which received the Royal Assent on the last day of the session, the exemption in the Act 16 and 17 Vic., of glass works or pottery works from its operation, is repealed. All steam-vessels plying between London Bridge and the Nore, and all public baths and wash-houses in the metropolis, are also made liable to the operation of the Act 16 and 17 Vic.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The Bog Lead Mines, extending over a surface of 800 acres, situated in the parish of Wentnor, near Shrewsbury, Salop, are about being worked by a company. The district in which the mines are situated joins the celebrated South-east, Pennerly, Open Pipe, Gravelly, White Grit, and Round Hill Mines, so that success may be fairly anticipated. Captains Abelson Francis, R. Edleston, and W. Barratt have furnished satisfactory reports on the position and prospects of the mine.

WHEAL EMMA.—An improvement is reported in the adit end, and the 10 fathom level, driving west; and there is a good branch of grey ore continuing down in the shaft, 8 fms. under the 10.

NORTH DING DONG MINE is situated immediately east and north of the celebrated Old Ding Dong Mine. An adit is driven about 300 fms., to cut the intersection of the Ding Dong standard lode and the counter, and at this point a good lode was found. A new shaft was then sunk 40 fms. from surface, to take the lode at that depth, and in sinking 6 fms. 1800 worth of tin was got; but the tin ground dipped north: a level was driven to overtake it, and within the last week this work has been accomplished. The lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is nearly solid tin, worth 5s. per barrow. The sett is very extensive, and all the standard lodes of the Old Ding Dong pass through it. Great results were expected from the opening of this mine. The old mine has worked continuously above 120 years, returned very large dividends, and is still doing so, and it is firmly believed North Ding Dong will do the same.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent, showing that a great improvement has taken place in their mines. The following, dated Copiapo, June 17, is a copy of the mining captain's report:—"I have very great pleasure in communicating to you that, a few days since, they met in the Al Fin Hallada a branch of the vein which had gone into the side wall, to the extent of 60 varas in length and 60 in depth. At three points they have discovered metal, from 200 to 300 marcos the cajon, the vein being 12 inches wide in two of them, and 3 ft. in the third. If the beneficio continues as we hope in the whole space, it will become a matter of very great importance. All the partners are highly delighted with this discovery. There is also another circumstance, which is very favourable for Al Fin Hallada, the Coidada Mines, which join it, has an alluvial vein, which enters into Al Fin Hallada in 50 varas; and this is the well known rich vein of Salvador. The Republicano is in an alluvial in the bottom, but as yet it is unimportant. The shafts in Choco are becoming very interesting, and we expect every moment a rich alluvial."

The Liberty Mining Company have a letter from Mr. Gregg, dated Yaucluse Mine, July 1, in which he states that the arrangement as to working the patent has not yet been concluded, the difference among the partners in it causing delay. He adds the board may rest easy on the matter, as little time will really be lost, machinery having been arranged to collect all the sulphurets, and that he will have a supply on hand by the time the burning apparatus is erected, and terms for using the process agreed upon.

The Worthing Mining Company have advices from their acting manager at Adelaide, dated April 22:—Capt. Phillips had succeeded in forking the water, and the bottom of the shaft was clear for further sinking. He had engaged a staff of good miners from on board ship, and was about to proceed at once with the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 30 fm. level, in accordance with his contract. It is expected that the lode will fall into the shaft in about 5 fms. sinking, and from the appearance of the water, and from the opinions expressed by the respective agents who originally laid out the works, it is considered not at all improbable that the results anticipated will be eventually realised.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have advices from Mr. Bassett, dated April 22, in which he says:—"Since my last I have accidentally learnt that a small stream of water runs at a place about 12 miles from this, tried some experiments in smelting refractory carbonates of copper in a blast furnace, with charcoal as a fuel. On pursuing my enquiries I found that they, of course, at first tried to blow with the ordinary fans, and were for many months totally unsuccessful; but that, on substituting bellows for the fans, they at once succeeded, and smelted on most satisfactorily, until the general desertion of the gold fields. On further enquiries from the proprietors of the works, we found that whilst using the fan they suffered precisely the same hindrances we had done from the slugging up of the nozzles and general chocking of the slag from the mixture of the ashes and dust of the charcoal, but that on applying the bellows this was rectified by the greater vehemence of the blast which they were enabled to command. Knowing the immense importance of our being able to smelt, I purchased the bellows of them for the sum of 150, and they are being now erected. I hope in the ensuing week that they will be ready to be tried. In smelting copper by this means, they found that they were able to add much raw wood in the shape of small billets, thus materially reducing the cost of the fuel. I have lately sampled a pile of 120 tons of smalls, and sent the sample to Adelaide to be tried. Wellington, who is a little of an assayer, has tried several samples of it, and makes the produce about 30 ozs. of lead and about 30 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. In this pile I have dressed up and mixed much that I had previously put on one side as not rich enough to send away. There are other very large piles of much better work, but they are not yet gridded and sampled. I had lately put two men to sink in the bottom of the 7 fm. level south, where the lode is so wide (above 24 ft.), and there again we have laid open beautiful ore, above 50 per cent. for lead, and a good proportion for silver. I had made a capital arrangement with the proprietors of the large I mentioned before to take our ore from Milang to Fort Adelaide, free of all charges, for the sum of 12. 12s. 6d. per ton; but we shall be able to account of sales from the level from No. 2 shaft. We have now got the 3-inch lift of pumps that was at the Boca fixed in the shaft, and have the rods nearly complete to work; I hope I shall be able to set her to work to-night. The stamps and Chilian mill work very well, now we have three boilers to raise the steam. I am grinding the sand from the lower blankets in the Chilian mill, mixed with mercury. It seems to amalgamate very well. No doubt there is a little loss of mercury, but I have not yet the conveniences for weighing to know what that loss is. I send you the gold by this mail—79 ozs. 17 dwts. 17 grs.—and a letter from Mr. Cowan, dated Colon, July 9. I regret again to report that the mail boat from the mine has not arrived, and that we shall be without any advices from Captain Tregoning. The correspondence that should have reached here for the steamer of the 23d ult. arrived on the 24th ult. It goes forward by this packet, with the box of gold dust that the captain will advise. The "Patron" of the boat stated that the severe weather on the coast compelled him to put into a creek for shelter. You will be glad to hear that the machinery from Jamaica has all been deposited safely at the Boca, and when the vessel left that place it was on its way to the company's establishment. The *Lobos* is still out."

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received advices to July 26:—Carter's shaftmen are employed timbering and securing the shaft from the Erbottle to its present bottom, 13 fms. in depth, this is very nearly completed. We shall then cease and divide the shaft, and commence to cut a pit in the fine course of ore in the Erbottle gang, which we cut in the bottom previous to the fixing of the standing pump work; we do not know yet how wide this course of ore is, we have not cut about 3 ft. wide of it, which is worth at that size 4 tons of silver-lead ore per fm., and the ore still continues as strong as ever; we have no doubt but that the lode altogether is a splendid course of ore. In the cross-cut driving south to cut the Arnoldgang, there is not much done since my last report. In consequence of the shaftmen being employed securing the shaft, we have not been able to draw the stuff; we have, therefore, put the men to stop a piece of ground in the back of the Umbruchs level, west of Michael's shaft, on the Unverhofes Gluck lode; but as soon as we can get away the stuff we shall resume the driving to Arnoldgang. The ends driving east and west from the bottom of the Gottes Hauls sink, are working the same, both ends, 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. In No. 1 sink, in the Umbruchs level, the end driving east is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., and the driving west is worth 3½ tons per fm.; the bottom of this sink is again drained of water, so that we could resume the sinking if we had men, but I am sorry to say we have none to put here at present; the lode in the bottom is worth 4 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. In No. 3 sink we have done but little since my last report, but what we have done shows an improvement. The footwall leader part of the lode is now worth 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fm., but the lode altogether is 3 fms. wide, good work, with another rich leader of silver-lead ore under the hanging wall, on which we shall put down another pump sink. The middle level, driving west from the Turken sink, is worth 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. The bottom level, driving west to meet the Feldort, or Beck's level, is proceeding well, but is poor at present; we are driving in the hanging for speed. We have commenced to stop the back of the Umbruchs level, on the Unverhofes Gluck lode, west of Michael's shaft, which is worth at present from 1½ ton to 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per fm. At the Neudorn shaft, we are sinking a winze below the 20 from the bottom of the slopes on the hanging part of the lode, west of the shaft; this is to divide the ground; the lode is worth at present 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fm.

Wentnor Mine.—During the greater part of the month the men in the slopes west from the East Blumengang rise, have been employed cutting through the lode, which is not completed, but we find a great improvement; the lode going west is worth at present 4 tons of silver-lead ore per fm., and going east 3 tons; if we had men we should commence a new sink in the bottom of the level under this rise at once. We are driving an end west, on the footwall part of Beck's lode, west of the north cross-cut; this end is started from the head of ground, or slopes, which we have regularly reported as the slopes west from the north cross-cut. The lode is improved, and will produce at present 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. In the bottom of this level a fine course of ore has gone down which has never been seen below the level; this we shall work by cross-cuts from Beck's sink, as soon as the east and west mines are communicated. Beck's level, driving east towards the Turken sink, is pushed on as fast as possible, but the lode at present is poor; as soon as the communication is completed we shall cross-cut to the other parts of the lode, and to the Unverhofes Gluck. Taking the mine throughout, it is looking first-rate. We are getting it in a fair train of working. The engine and crusher are at work, and answering well. The engine-shaft is just got in on ground. The Erbottle and Umbruchs levels are cleared to its bottom, so that we can start our new sink. Here we have more than 100 fms. of ore ground in length, drained of water by the engine-shaft, and the deep level for a depth of from 12 to 15 fms. We can now start as many sinks here in ore as we can raise men for; this will likewise be dividing the ground, and helping to get forward the deep level with great speed, to the engine-shaft. The east and west mines, are so near communicated, that we shall soon be able to resume the working on the rich lodes of ore in the bottom of Beck's level.

29 | — H. James, July 28: I find since Saturday that the 76 north has commenced

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Calstock United Mines sold, on July 26, a parcel of black tin, 3 tons 3 cwt. 3 lbs. 15 oz. for 230l. 14s. 1d. The tributors have still above 3 tons of their old bargain in course of dressing, and are breaking a considerable quantity of stuff on their present take.

Wheal Zion has sampled a parcel of copper ores for July, computed at 25 tons, and weighed off June 26, 35 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. An improvement has taken place in the 40 west, opening good tributary ground.

At North Wheal Vor (Breage), the appearances have, within the past week, greatly improved. The lode in the winze sinking under the 17 ft. level has well-defined walls, and is worth 80l. per fm.

At West Wheal Virgin, a new lode has been discovered, from which, if it continues, they will raise about 100 sacks of tinstuff this month.

The Great Hewas United Mines are improving. The prospects are very good in the 74 and 86 fm. levels. At North's, three lodes can be operated on simultaneously. The prospects at Standley's and Wheal Elizabeth are also of a very promising character.

At South Cuddra Mine, a large lode has been cut in the cross-cut driving south, containing gossan and fine stones of ore. The lode in the 20 west is large, and producing fine stones of copper ore. A good lode has been driven through in the 30, east of the shaft; and in the 40 east the lode is very good. The first sale of ore is reported in this Journal.

At Union Tin, a quantity of tin ground has been laid open in the 20. On the south lode the east crosscut has been reached, and cut through, and the lode found to be large on the other side; the prospects in this direction are good, being in virgin ground. The north lode has been opened out well in the 30, since the silvan has been passed. The new works in the eastern ground are progressing favourably. The sales of tin in July amounted to 232l. 10s. 6d.

At Great Dowgas, the shaft is down to the 10 below the adit, or 56 fms. from the surface. The lode in the winze, west of Rhodes's shaft, maintains its value of 80l. per fm. All other operations are going on well.

From Wheal Grenville, Captain G. R. Odgers reports that they have raised and dressed from the back of the 40 fm. level 2 tons 18 cwt. of copper ore, worth about 22l. per ton, and sent to Messrs. J. Bollitho and Sons 1 ton 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of black tin, at 71s. 3d. = 30l. 14s. The engines and pitwork were working very well.

From Mark Valley Mine, Capt. James Seccombe (July 26), reports—In driving the 90 fm. level east the ground has a little improved. In driving west at this level it continues favourable. In driving the 80 fm. level, west, the Rose lode, it continues to yield from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60 fm. level, east, the lode is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. No. 2 steps in the bottom, 10 ft. to the side of the level, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. No. 3 steps in the bottom, 10 ft. to the side of the level, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In driving the 50 fm. level east from Fawcett's shaft, the ground is stiff. The ground in Salisbury shaft is favourable for sinking, and the new engine is working very satisfactorily.

From Wheal Hender, Capt. Edw. Blewitt (July 30) reports—The north and middle lodes are much the same as last reported. The south lode is 3 ft. wide, being promising, with rich bunches of ore. The engine is now about ready to work, we have been delayed in sinking the engine-shaft in consequence of the air.

There has been some interest manifested in the last few days in Sortridge and Bedford Mines, from the improvement which has taken place in the lode in the adit level. The agents expect soon to begin to accumulate ore for sampling, and from the general character of the lode, which is now being laid open at a depth of 40 fms. from surface, it is confidently anticipated by many in the district that a mine of good promise is being opened.

We are informed that a project is on foot for building and endowing an institution in the Tavistock district for aged and invalid miners, and that one of our respected London correspondents, who is intimately connected with the mines in this district, has taken an active part in the matter; and from his general character and great perseverance, we have no doubt of success attending the exertions being made.

Mr. H. D. Woodfall, one of the directors of the Altan Mining Association, is now on a tour of inspection to the property of the company, where he intends remaining until the autumn.

Mr. S. H. Thomas, manager of the Altan Copper-Works, has been elected member for Fimmarken in the forthcoming Norwegian Diet (Storting), which meets next February. Mr. Thomas has resided several years in Norway, and, according to the constitution of that country, foreigners, after nine years' residence, are eligible. They are elected without canvass, and are obliged to serve, unless prevented by illness. The pay of each member is 15s. per diem while on his parliamentary duties.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobres Association half-yearly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Russell Elliot in the chair), the directors' report stated that the produce for 1855 amounted to 17,850 tons, being exactly 100 tons more than that of the preceding. The quality of the ore was the same, being 15½; the ore also, during the past two years, had realised the same price; should the reduced price of copper continue, and corresponding reduced prices be given for the ores, the profits of the company will be materially affected. After payment of the dividends last year, there remained to the credit of the company 75,934l. 11s. 11d., out of which a dividend of 4l. per share was paid in February last, and 2087l. 1s. 3d. carried to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of 13,066l. 10s. 8d., which, with a portion of the profits of the present year, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 3l. per share. The produce of the mines for the first five months of 1856 was 2361 tons less than in 1855, caused by the influx of water which in the first instance poured in from the new district, and subsequently when this was dammed up from the lower level of the mine, no material increase of produce can be expected until the new engine is erected. The food of water is considered a favourable indication, and the prospects of the mine are, in other respects, very satisfactory, but for the present it materially impedes the company's operations. The directors' expectations respecting the usefulness of the mines are likely to be realised. They are endeavouring to render their service popular with these labourers, and hope from time to time to secure an ample supply.

At the Marquette and New Granada Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company, 1350l. 8s. 3d. Mr. Mocatta and Mr. Castles were nominated for directors, and a ballot being taken the numbers were—For Mr. Mocatta, 8621; for Mr. Castles, 8621. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

At the Mexican and South American Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), the report, which is inserted *in extenso* in another column, was unanimously adopted; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Sir John Eschoppe, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed a surplus of 2395l. 6s. 8d. Mr. Morris and Mr. Weston were re-elected directors, and Mr. Charles Biggs auditor. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. F. Davis in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of company, 95112s. 3d. Messrs. C. Downes, and H. R. Wotton were re-elected directors, and a sum of thirty guineas voted to the auditors for their services for the past year.

At the Cologne Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Col. J. G. W. G. W. in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 1084l. 17s. 7d. The proceedings, which terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, are fully detailed in another column.

At the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Ayrton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company 2212l. 2s. 1d. The Chairman submitted a motion for calling a special meeting to consider whether the company should be wound-up, but it was eventually agreed that a call of 1s. 3d. per share be made to further develop the property. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting, yesterday, it was resolved that the property should be offered to the directors unconditionally, they being the liabilities in England and California. A special meeting was called for August 15, to confirm this resolution. The liabilities in England were 11,500l.; in California they had a balance in hand of 1000l.; a remittance of 70 to 80 cwt. of gold was expected from Sir Henry Huntley. Out of the number of shareholders who had been written to, asking them to subscribe the 2s. 6d. per share, only about 11,000 shares had responded; and if all had subscribed this would not be sufficient to carry on the works. The sum of 2000l. it was stated, was requisite to pay off pressing liabilities.

The Altan Mining Association report, from June 23 to July 7—The water again abating, and we hope to resume operations in the 20 west. From the shallow workings, we continue to break some good quality ore, and, on the whole, we consider the prospects a little improved.

At Mine—There is but little change to note since my last, the men having only a few days returned from unloading coal vessels, &c. The stopes continue to yield 3½ tons of ore per fm. In the tramroad level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore, and although not rich its appearance is more promising than we have seen for some time; we anxiously watch every change in this level, and hope soon to be able to report on it more favourably. The winze and shallow level are without material alteration. The returns for the last month being chiefly from the shallow level, whilst the stopes were idle a fortnight, will account for the falling off in produce, as well as for the per centage being lower than usual.

At Mine—We have cleared and secured the 40, and are now busily engaged in the 30, where we have also some ground to secure before we resume the level; the work will occupy two or three days. For 4 or 5 fms. in length the back of the 30 level is promising, being from 5 in. to 1 ft. wide, and in places worth ½ ton of ore per fm. As soon as a communication is formed for ventilation, &c., we expect this level to be profitable tribute ground.

At Mine—The ground in the new adit is rather more favourable, and we hope to make better progress. There is no change in the pitches calling for remark. The following is the estimated produce for June:—

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We have despatches from Jamaica to July 10. The reports of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica state that at STAMFORD HILL, the branch lode lately opened in the 25, north-east of shaft, was 8 ft. wide, bearing nearly north and south, and underlaying west 2 ft. per fm. In the 35, south-west of shaft, the lode was 7 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, flookan, mudi, and iron, with yellow copper ore. In the 35, north-east of shaft, the lode becomes more compact and regular every fathom driven, nearly 6 ft. wide, with well-defined walls; 8 fms. more to drive to intersect the branch lode, below the 22. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 35 is very large indeed, being from hanging to footwall over 14 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with yellow and variegated copper ore. Operations have been again resumed in the shaft. Several tons of copper ore have been raised between the 35 and 22 are dressed and in course of shipment. The appearance of the lode below the bottom of the 35, and the lode in the bottom of the shaft being thickly spotted with ore, 6 feet below the 35, indicates that, when the junction is effected between the 46 and the shaft, a material increase in production will be made; this may be expected to be accomplished in the middle of October. The ground in the 46 is thickly impregnated with mudi, similar to that passed through in the 35, just before cutting the lode. The 38 is a shade softer for driving through.

In the matter of the National Brazilian Mining Association, in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court, yesterday, Mr. Oxenford was discharged from the management of the mines: the result had the effect of raising the shares nearly 1l.

The English and Australian Copper Company are in receipt of 50 tons of copper, and 328 tons of copper ore, per the *Loonsteyn*, from Adelaide.

From a recently-opened silver mine in Chontales, owned by Major J. P. Heiss, of Washington, 20 tons of ore were shipped to England, by the *Clyde*, which sailed from San Juan on the 6th inst. It is estimated from primary assays, made at the mine, that this ore will yield from \$700 to \$800 per ton.

The number of steam-engines reported in *Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter* for the month of June is 46. The average duty of 12 pumping engines is 65 million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the use of a pair of water wheels, and the average duty of its rotary steam engine is 197 million lbs.; and the average duty of two stamping engines is 50-0 million lbs.

At the Combined Vapour Engine Company annual meeting, at the offices of the company, Bedford-row, on Monday (Mr. R. M. Stuytson in the chair), the report of the directors was read, and the accounts were approved. The directors reported the adoption of the principle, notwithstanding it had been most favourably reported on by Mr. Hensman, of the Bank of England, Mr. Seaward, of Mill Wall, Messrs. Rennie, of Holland-street, and other engineers of high character; and notwithstanding the owners of the French patent have already reaped considerable profits from its application to French vessels by a company at Marseilles. The report then set forth the congratulations of the directors upon their having overcome their difficulties, that they were fitting engines upon the patent principle into a very fine ship of 1000 burthen, that such engines are in a way forward, and that the ship will be about the engine in full operation in the month of October. The Chairman stated that negotiations were pending with two influential steamship companies, which the directors anticipated would produce very important results, and that the directors had every reason to believe the undertaking would shortly realise here, as it did in France, large profits.

The Irish Peat Company convened their annual general meeting for Tuesday; but, in consequence of it being generally understood that the meeting would be *pro forma*, and the Deed of Settlement requiring thirty shareholders to be present to constitute a legal meeting, no business could be done. Mr. J. Hall's circular and advertisements, relative to the blunders and mismanagement of the directors, appears to have had but little effect upon the shareholders; we, however, insert all the charges, in order to give the directors an opportunity of refuting them, and at the same time to place the facts of the case before the public, so that, if any shareholders' accounts have been made, the reputation of the company may not be damaged. Mr. Hall states that "instead of making a short tramroad from the works to the nearest part of the peat, which would have enabled the workmen to procure the bottom and best part of the peat, a canal, a mile long, was made, which prevented the men's obtaining any but the top and inferior part of the peat; and this canal also kept the peat more wet: for 40l. or 50l. a syphon could have been made to draw off all this water.—If the peat, when obtained, had been dried in the sun, stacked in a large rack, and covered, it would probably have been dry enough for the furnaces; and the drying houses now making, and costing several thousand pounds, would have been quite unnecessary. I think these blunders have done more than 10,000l. injury."

—The contract for the apparatus was so imperfectly drawn up, that the contractors delayed and badly constructed the works, creating a long hindrance in working the machinery. —After the works were in a state to operate, the directors continued the distillation for only eight or ten days, saying they were perfectly satisfied that the products were quite ascertained. Now, these eight or ten days' operation ascertained nothing whatever; and, indeed, nothing satisfactory has been determined to the present day. It ought not to have been taken above a week or two to discover that the peat was too wet to distil it profitably; but the managers have taken six months, working during that time at a constant loss.—Most of the present directors having conducted the affairs of the company unsuccessfully, with great loss of capital, it seems reasonable that they should give place to others. Little or no abatement in the expenses of the London or Irish offices appears to have taken place, according to the recommendation of the committee.—The plan of drying the peat on the wagons is an absurd waste of money, probably about 2000l. A train passing along the drying-house would enable the men to place the peat properly on each side the tramway, in double the quantity or more; and two wagons only would be necessary to bring the peat in, and to remove it to the furnaces.—No account has been given of the 7000l. received since December. Our columns will be open for the directors' reply, and we doubt whether, from the sweeping assertions made by Mr. Hall, they can possibly allow them to remain unanswered.

At the National Discount Company special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P., in the chair), the resolution for increasing the capital from 1,000,000l. to 2,000,000l., by the issue of 40,000 new shares, of 25l. each, was unanimously confirmed. The Chairman said upon the last occasion he announced that, out of bills discounted, amounting to one-third of a million, not one was unpaid. He had the satisfaction of now stating that bills amounting to half a million had been run off without one being unpaid. A resolution was also passed that the increase of capital should take place on the day after the company should obtain registration under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, which comes into operation on Nov. 3 next.

The Royal British Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. yesterday.

In Foreign Mines, the only alteration worthy of notice was in National Brazilian, which were freely dealt at 4 to 4½; Imperial Brazilian closed at 2½ to 3½; Cobres Copper, 55 to 57, ex div.; Copiapo, 15 to 17; Linares, 7½; and Royal Santiago, 2½ to 2½.

The Gold Mining Share Market has remained neglected, and prices are merely nominal. Notwithstanding the favourable report issued by the Chancellorsville Company, the shares have been rather lower, the last price being 13s. 9d.; Fort Bowens are 3s. 6d. to 4s.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been dull—Mexican and South American, 3½; National Discount, 6 to 6½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 65; South Australian Land, 36 to 36½. In new undertakings, the shares of the Ruhrort Coal Mining Company were quoted throughout the week at par to ½ prem.; Acanian Iron, par to ½ prem.; Lahn Iron, par to ½ prem.; Marysville Gas, par to ½ prem.; London Cork Company, ½ to ½ prem. On Tuesday, the Western Bank of London shares declined to par to 1 prem. On Wednesday, Bank shares were flat, with little business doing. On Thursday, Bank of Egypt shares were quoted at ½ to 1 prem., and the Copiapo Railway shares declined to ½ to 1 prem. Some activity was exhibited yesterday in shares of Joint-Stock Banks. The quotations will be found in the usual column.

In American securities, business continues to be considerable: the recent improved accounts from New York having stimulated prices, especially of Illinois shares and bonds. Erie bonds of 1853 and 1857 are very firm, at an advance of 1 per cent. The shares of the company are becoming more freely dealt in; they are 95 to 96. We note dealings in Michigan Southern stock at 92 to 93, cum dividend. New York Central and Michigan Central stocks are more required, and transactions have taken place in each at 85 to 88. The former carries the dividend just about to be declared, which is expected to be the usual one of 4 per cent., and the other is ex the dividend, just paid, of 5 per cent.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

The English funds, together with the railway market, have experienced but little alteration during the week, and throughout have been characterised only by flatness and want of business. The fine weather and continued large arrivals of gold, and lower corn markets, have alike failed to inspire animation. Money is rather more in demand, and France continues to draw considerable sums from this side of the Channel. Prices from the Paris Bourse show a daily decline, but this must now soon take turn, and a considerable advance may be looked for. Consols close 95½ to 95¾.

In foreign stocks, no material change worthy of remark. Turks, 104½ to 104¾; New India, 106½ to 106¾; Mexican, 23 to 23½.

The chief feature to notice in the railway market is a rise to-day of 1 per cent. on Great Western. Subjoined are the closing quotations of the leading lines:—Birmingham, 107½ to 108; Great Western, 63½ to 63¾; South-Western, 54½ to 54¾; Midland, 104½ to 104¾; Leeds, 97½ to 98; Caledonian, 30½ to 30¾; Dover, 22½ to 22¾; York and North, 31½ to 31¾; Berwick, 24 to 24½; Eastern Counties, 10½ to 10¾; Northern of France, 41½ to 41¾; Lyons, 56 to 56½.

In banks and miscellaneous, large business has again been done in the National Discount Company, the shares of which have to-day reached 1½ to 1¾ prem., ex New; and the New 1 to 1½ prem. Omnibus shares have also improved, 5-16 to 7-16 prem. Ottoman Bank have fallen to 2½, 2¾ prem.; Egypt, 4 to 4½ prem.

In foreign mines, with the exception of a very considerable advance in Cobres, the business of the week has been on the most limited scale. Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; United Mexican, 5½ to 5¾; Cobres, 55 to 57; Imperial Brazilian, 2½ to 3½; Cobres, 55 to 57.

Dividend British Mines have been in better request during the week, more especially for some of the heavier shares, in which there has been a considerable business doing, and we consider they have now reached the lowest point. At Brynford Hall meeting, yesterday, a dividend of 5l. per share was declared; this must be considered most satisfactory, taking into account the heavy fall in the price of lead ore; not only is the balance as good as at last meeting, but a pressure engine has also been erected and paid for out of the profits of the quarter. Alfred Consols, 15 to 15½; Brynford Hall, 13½; Devon Great Consols, 39 to 39½; Ding Dong, 41; Great Vor, 3 to 3½; Mary Ann, 34 to 35; North Basset, 29½ to 30; Par Consols, 20; Providence, 62½ to 63; Rosewarne, 67½ to 70; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 2¾; South Frances, 300 to 305; South Tamar, 3 to 4; Tincroft, 3½ to 4; Trevelyan, 21; Trevelyan, 2½ to 2¾; Vale of Towy, 24 to 25½; West Basset, 31; Basset, 30.

Progressive mines have been in better request; we think they have also seen the lowest point. At West Wheal Bolton meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 1000l. in hand for the further development of this most promising mine. Collicolme, 55 to 60; East Basset, 39; Eaglebrook, 22; East Russell, 1½ to 1¾; East Rose, 21; Grahmer and St. Aubyn, 7½ to 7¾; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3; Lady Bertha, 3½; North Wheal Robert, 30 to 31; West Wheal Bolton, 55.

HULL, JULY 31.—There has been a slight reaction in our market for railway shares, but prices have again assumed a firmer tone, with every appearance of a further rise, and the weather continues fine, and the traffic as favourable as they have been lately.—T. W. FLINT and Co.

The Bullion Market has remained throughout the week steady. On Saturday, the Royal Mail steam-ship, *Canada*, arrived from Boston with \$785,633 specie on board. The *Oliver Lang* brought to Liverpool, on Sunday, gold dust valued at 240,000l. The *New Great Britain* steam-ship has arrived from Port Phillip, with gold on freight to the value of 20,000l. On Thursday, the *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool with specie to the value of 458,201l.

At New York, an ingenious copper-smith has just completed a full-sized statue of Washington, which is made entirely of sheet copper, and with no other tool than his hammer! The work occupied three years, and those who have witnessed it pronounce it a wonderful production.

With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the proceedings of the following public companies:—The Mexican and South American, the Australian, the Cologne, the Sortridge Consols, the Great Tregone Consols, and the United Mexican Mining Association; Charles Sanderson's Process for Refining and Improving the Manufacture of Iron; Iron Tramways for Common Roads; Dust in Railroad Cars; Tubular Boiler, &c., &c.

We shall next week give another SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, to enable us to publish several interesting papers, various letters from correspondents, and miscellaneous matters, now unavoidably deferred.

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL on the 30th July.

Lot	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	20	£13 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Lot 2	110	50 10 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.

Sold on the 31st July.

Lot	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	48	£20 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Lot 2	48	20 0 0	ditto

The other bidders were—Messrs. P. Grenfell and Sons; J. Keys and Son; Pocket Nook Smelting Co.; Spittly Copper Co.; Vivian and Sons; Williams, Foster, & Co.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 25th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£14 11 6	A. Eytton.

Sold on the 26th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Welsh Potosi	60	£13 10 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold on the 28th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Cwmystwith	100	£12 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Loggias	100	12 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 29th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
South Tamar	80	£16 6 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold on the 30th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Trevelyan	39	£27 2 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold on the 31st July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Newtonards	100	£13 1 0	E. Zwilchenbartz & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 18th July.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Great Hewas	8 1 2	£72 12 6	£585 12 0	Trevelyan.
ditto	0 8 2 14	50 0 0	21 11 2	ditto
Union Tin	0 13 3 24	—	69 19 5	New Blowing.

Sold on the 24th July.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-drea United	4 10 2 27	£78 10 0	£356 3 2	Blaize.
ditto	6 3 3 24	70 15 0	445 11 11	ditto
ditto	0 6 1 11	45 10 0	14 8 10	ditto

Sold on the 26th July.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
West Wheal June	3 2 1 13	£27 0 0	£80 8 6	—
Calstock United	2 19 3 12	71 7 6	213 12 3	Calenick.
ditto	0 4 0 6	35 0 0	7 1 10	ditto

Sold on the 29th July.

ditto	00
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Notices to Correspondents.

ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATION OF COAL MINES.—Sir: With a view to prevent the repetition of similar accidents and loss of life as that occasioned by the recent melancholy catastrophe at Cymmer Vale, I would suggest that all coal mines should be illuminated by the electric light, which will obviate the dangerous necessity of miners carrying lighted candles or lamps; and as the electric light burns in vacuum with a brilliancy unequalled by any other light, and is also of economical application, and may at the same time be made a source of profit to the various companies, there can be no reason why it should not be adopted generally in all mines. The splendid and unrivalled electric light would be a wonderful boon to the poor miners, and, in fact, supply the "perpetual safeguard" wanted to prevent such fearful and lamentable occurrences as that lately reported in the columns of your Journal.—*Electrician: Bristol, July 28.*

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.—Sir: Mr. Clement states that "money is wanted to make those patents useful—establish one factory, hundreds more would soon follow." I think there is too much money already wasted in these patent processes. The new gold companies have been ruined by them, and I believe some of the old ones have been much damaged, in consequence of being led away by their patents.—*A LOOKER-ON: July 30.*

G. D. (Liverpool).—It is not to be anticipated that the directors will be able to declare a dividend this year. The fall of copper will affect them, as it has other foreign mines. At the close of the year, it is not difficult to foresee, there will be much dissatisfaction and disappointment. In another column will be found some remarks on this subject.

ELIGIBILITY OF MILFORD HAVEN FOR A SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Sir: Permit me to draw the attention of mine proprietors, miners, and manufacturers, to the far-famed Milford Haven, on either side of its banks, as a most eligible site for a smelting establishment, and which may be procured on reasonable terms. Milford Haven affords every facility for such an establishment being conducted with success, fuel and materials being cheap; while the South Wales Railway and Irish Steamboat Company are about working wonders for the locality. Foreign ores may here be discharged with ease, and the vessels re-loaded by the facility the rail affords, could the different interested parties combine, and form that bond of union so necessary for carrying forward a measure which, as at present shown, is so requisite to protect their interests against the great monopoly of the smelters, and which should now meet with a salutary check.—*L. F.: July 31.*

PRACTICAL MINING.—Sir: I can confirm, from observation, that Mr. Evan Hopkins is correct when he states that copper is found in large masses where no granite exists; but, in such cases, in highly crystalline strata, or powerful cross-courses. This is the case at the Aiken Mines, which have been continuously worked since 1826. The lodes there are in quartz or limestone, and some beautiful crystals of carbonate of lime, rock crystal, and violet quartz (amethyst), have been found there. Stalactites can be met with in large quantities. The country is greenstone and granite. At Rosas, the lodes are in quartz and limestone; while, in the south of Norway, where red granite exists in large quantities, an ore is used for commercial purposes, no copper is to be found.—*A. TRAVELLER: Fiddesbury, July 30.*

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION OF COAL MINES.—In last week's Journal there was an error, which we take the earliest opportunity to rectify. It occurs at page 495, in the letter of "Coal Miner," and in the last line but one: the words, "expulsion of Mr. Morton," should be "expulsion of Mr. Minto." Mr. Minto is the manager of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, to which allusion is made by "Coal Miner."

MOTIVE POWER.—Sir: Your correspondent, "M. W.," should not lose sight of the invariable law of Nature, that where speed is gained power is lost. I believe his plan to be nothing more than a modification of Mouton's scheme, and that the sole power obtained is from the heating of the chamber to which the air is conducted from the compressing piston. It is absolutely impossible that the mere introduction of air into a cylinder of a given size can compress the air in another cylinder of eight times the capacity; and whether the air be at its natural pressure or compressed, it matters not, the force being a thorough compression between the compressing cylinder and the resisting side of the piston, by which the machinery to compress the air is to be put in motion. The carrying of the air through an endless number of pipes can give no power—it is much like endeavouring to make one portion of the tyre of a wheel propel the other.—*C. E.: Fleet-street, July 30.*

D. P. (Stoke Newington).—But little faith can be placed in an inspector who merely visits the surface of the mine, when he is specially sent to report upon the property. A practical man of experience and probity should be employed, but in too many cases this is entirely disregarded, the object of the promoters being, in most instances, only to dispose of the shares, so that, by the transaction, they may make a little profit, regardless whether the mine be worked or not. Hence so many worthless schemes are brought before the public. Too often great concerns are damaged, and the question is asked, why is mining in such bad odour?

SOUTH AMERICA.—"A Constant Reader" should himself apply to Mr. Evan Hopkins, 33, Thurlow-square, Brompton, for the information he requires. The address of Messrs. Longman and Co., the booksellers, is Paternoster-row, London.

LOWER RHINE AND NASSAU MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Having observed in your last Journal a letter from "A Shareholder" in this company, constituted by Messrs. E. Holterhoff and Co., of Dusseldorf, and holding some shares, which I purchased three years since, at the time a dividend (the only one, I think) was paid, I trust we may obtain some information regarding the undertaking. An English board of directors was, I believe, formed in the year 1853, and probably something might be learned of one of those gentlemen.—*A SHAREHOLDER: July 29.*

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—It has been stated by geologists that the gold fields in Australia are twice as extensive as those in California, and that their yield is inexhaustible. Whatever may have been the success of individual diggers, our correspondent may depend it will be a considerable period before he will find British capital embarked either there or in California: the career of both has been so characterized by gross mismanagement at home and abroad. There is no likelihood that, in the so-called cost-book companies, any sum will be recovered from the directors; in those constituted by deed, all the shareholders are liable, and when the company is wound-up, all will have to pay *pro rata*.

J. B. (Leeds).—Notwithstanding the disappointments and delusions that are constantly occurring, the public will never take warning, either from their own experience, or that of those who have preceded them. Before speculating in public companies, if they are ignorant of the details of its objects, they should not be misled by high-sounding names and delusive statistics; but see and enquire that the directors are practical men, and capable of carrying out what they profess.

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.—Sir: Mr. Clement states that "chloride of gold has been made in California by sundry parties, but they failed in the large way to reduce gold from the solution." Are we to understand from this that the gold contained in the minerals into a liquid chloride of gold, and yet not able to precipitate or extract that gold from the solution? According to experience and ordinary practice, the great difficulty is in the conversion of the disseminated metal into the soluble chloride of gold on the large scale, and not in the precipitation of the gold from the solution. I shall feel obliged if Mr. Clement will reply to these questions.—*VERAX: July 29.*

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" can enquire at the offices of the company as to the number of defaulters for calls at present. A list was read at the last meeting, but our reporter did not take a note of their names, and it would not be fitting that we should occupy our Journal with lists of defaulters, as the printed accounts show that, in non-dividend mines, there are generally arrears of call. Our object is to protect the public, by giving an impartial account of what occurs at the meeting, but it is certainly not our province either to enquire into or publish each particular individual's private arrangements, as a shareholder, with the committee of management.

WHEAL ENMA (BUCKFASTLUND).—The letter of "Q. S." (Tavistock) cannot be inserted. Matters of fact and of information we are always ready to publish, but our correspondent is too censorious. We wish he would write in a spirit calculated to prove beneficial, in showing the advantages of honest and spirited management, of which, we are assured, he can adduce many examples.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD SCHEMES.—Sir: Mr. Guedalla's reputation is well established in these parts, remote as they are from the scene of action, where dark deeds of gold mine directors have been perpetrated, and which have been so ably exposed by this gentleman. I trust he will not now leave us victimized shareholders in gold mines, but will again come forward to help us, as he has done before, to show a good example, and describe the necessary funds, which I believe the Jersey victims have all done to a man, either personally or through their London agents. I wish all other scrip-holders had supported Mr. Guedalla with equal spirit; much more would then have been saved from these heartless schemes, called gold mines. Will you kindly use your pen, Mr. Editor, in behalf of the Australian Cordillera Gold Mine scrip-holders, and endeavour to arouse them from their apathy and indifference? Mr. Guedalla, I believe, has returned from abroad, and I have been told will help us, provided we will give him ourselves, and not leave him to bear all the expense, which he has hitherto done in nearly every instance. I hope shareholders in the Australian Cordillera Gold Mine will show a proper spirit, and make an immediate movement to adopt the necessary steps to obtain justice from their directors, the managing director and promoter of which company, General Woodbridge, has just arrived from the Crimea.—*A SHAREHOLDER: Jersey, July 28.*

"C. S." (Brighton).—The Mines Royal Company are the oldest, though one of the least important; they are, however, one of the states of the brazen republic, and, as such, abide by the rules and regulations promulgated by them. Their annual meeting is in December; it is quite private; were it open, the public would know the smelters' profits. As it is, the stockholders, many of them who have inherited their stock, are quite content with receiving profits, without enquiring from whence they are derived.

OSNAB COOPER-WORKS.—Sir: I perceive, by a notice in last week's Journal, that these works are again offered for sale by the Norwegian Finance Department. The ore there are copper pyrites, intermingled with some of the carbonates. The patent working, it is said, is so efficient, at this present time in Norway might possibly be available there. The last time they were put up at auction there were no bidders, and it was long known that there had been a hopeless speculation. Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., had for many years, prior to their failure in 1845, only employed so many hands on them as were deemed necessary by the bergmaster to keep up their rights. The conditions demanded by the Department were extravagant in the highest degree. The purchaser was required to pay all arrears of taxes and public debts unpaid, as well as the preliminary expenses that were then incurred, the debt due to the Treasury to be liquidated in 30 half-yearly instalments. They are some distance from a shipping port. Had they been of marketable value, and the expenses of transport and working them not so expensive, it is not to be supposed but that Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., prior to their bankruptcy, would have taken some steps to efficiently work them, so that their resources could be adequately developed.—*GERMANICUS: Fiddesbury, July 31.*

NEVER BROOK MINE.—In the account of sales from this mine, during the quarter ending June 30, the lead was entered correctly, but instead of 244 tons of zinc, amounting to 6551. 15s. 7d., there were only entered 142 tons, 378s. 6d., making a difference of 2771. 9s. 1d.

PANCOATE CONSOLS.—Sir: Seeing the report of the quarterly sales of blends inserted in your Journal, I will thank you to include the following as our quarterly produce:—Quarter ending June 30: Blends 176 tons, realising 4901. 12s.—*GEO. HENWOOD, Mineral Agent to the Pencoate Consols Company: Leeds, July 28.*

SCHEMERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trimmer, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

ADVERTISING SHARE DEALERS.—Sir: Being interested in Cradock Moor shares, I think it my duty to correct the quotation in the Journal of July 26, which is there stated 30l., and last price quoted 40l. The last sale registered, and which is, I believe, the last that has taken place, was about a fortnight since, of two shares at 45l., and I cannot hear of any more for sale under 45l. On July 2 a two shares were advertised in the Journal at 35l.; and on application for them, it turned out that the advertiser had none for sale. This mode of depreciating prices ought to be discontinued.—*A SHAREHOLDER.*

•• The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 2, 1856.

We have not waited long for a confirmation in part of our remarks of last week, on the subject of the mining interest in connection with the metal trade. We felt assured that the reaction would be quick, and urged our readers not to realise on their shares under the influence of panic, but we scarcely thought that such a material change would be effected in so few days. The smelters, no doubt, purchased fully at the depreciated price, and now begins the counter movement. The price of copper has advanced 5l. per ton, which is a recovery of about one-fourth of the fall in price. This necessarily has its effect on the metal trade generally, and it is evident that there will be a continuous improvement until the original prices are attained, if not exceeded. Already has the market for mining shares experienced the benefit of the change in the metal market. There is not only a cessation of sales of heavy shares, but a demand is springing up, the inevitable consequence, as we remarked last week, of any favourable change after an unwarranted depression.

So far from there being occasion of alarm, there was nothing to impede advancement, beyond the panic effected by the smelters, which those immediately identified with mining clearly saw could not be of long duration. Money has become abundant, and there is a demand for metal for industrial purposes. The prospects of the harvest are excellent throughout the country, and the price of corn is consequently falling rapidly,—all things, in fact, indicate general prosperity, and mining will keep pace with other matters. It was the more speculative part of mining shareholders who acted in fear, and who are always susceptible of the slightest idea of a fall—bold in purchasing while the markets are rising, but the most nervous holders when depression occurs. Their fears and gloomy forebodings were, moreover, much worked upon by the examination of witnesses during the sitting of the Mines Rating Bill Committee, for they could not see that the desire of those persons was necessarily to throw an unfavourable appearance over the position and prospects of mining, so as to obstruct or prevent the passing of a measure fraught with so much injustice towards the adventurers in mines.

We believe that we can present a very different picture. We are assured that we can prove that mining, as compared with other branches of industry, yields returns of greater benefit to the shareholders, and with equal regularity and certainty. That an enormous amount of money is thrown away in mining is not to be denied, but this arises from the avidity with which the public will sometimes embark in undertakings without due consideration of their prospects, and which, perhaps, are merely introduced for speculation or jobbing purposes. This, however, is not the general character of mining; it is the exception, and not the rule. Admitting, moreover, the loss so sustained, we believe it will be found that in the aggregate a good interest is returned on the total capital invested; and we will give a few statistical remarks to establish our opinion. It is the more necessary to do so at this moment when the introduction of the Limited Liability Bill will lead to the resumption of works at many good mines now lying dormant, and occasion, no doubt, the reconstruction of nearly all the companies and associations which are not acting strictly under the Cost-book System, and which is now unmistakably confined to the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Reference to our Mining Share List, which appears always on the last page of the Journal, will show that the different associations consist of six classes—namely, those which produce only copper, others whose yield is lead exclusively—either silver-lead or potter's ore, some of tin only, and those which furnish both copper and lead and copper and tin.

Looking first at the dividend-paying mines, and confining ourselves to those which appear on our list, we find there are 26 copper mines, which represent an invested capital of 217,347l., on which has been realised the sum of 2,294,478l. in dividends, which is equivalent to nearly 1056 per cent., while the mines themselves continue to yield productively, with every prospect of realising further enormous dividends. The mines alluded to are—Alfred, Bedford, Devon Great Consols, Holyford, Hingston Down, Marke Valley, North Roskear, Par Consols, Sortridge, South Caradon, South Crinnis, South Toluca, South Wheal Frances, Spearhead Moor, Treowean, Trethellan, United Mines, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, West Wheal Seton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Fortescue, and Wicklow. In addition there are two, Wheal Clifford and Wheal Friendship, on the shares of which the amount paid is not mentioned, so that we have omitted them from the invested capital, and also from the aggregate value of the returns. The former consists of 250 shares on which 12l. per share has been paid, equal to 3000l.; and the latter is divided into 128 parts, which have each received 2375l. 10s., making the dividends no less than 304,064l., and which with the sum of 3000l. from Wheal Clifford, swells up the total returns, from copper mines exclusively, to 2,601,542l. Is there any other branch of British industry which can show such results? We believe not; and we hope to obtain sufficient data to establish the accuracy of our impression, and to demonstrate clearly that mining is not the hazard and risk which many strive to represent it.

Before leaving this subject of exclusive copper mines, it is important and interesting to make some special allusion as to profit on investments. The doings of the Devon Great Consols are known world-wide, but it is nevertheless desirable not to exclude them now, and therefore, mention the fact that for every 1l. invested 506l. have been received, which is necessarily equal to 50,600 per cent. when considered as a matter of percentage; Treowean has yielded 4677l. 15s. 6d. per share, which, upon 32l. 10s.—the sum invested—is equivalent to 1439 per cent., or 1439l. for every 1l. paid; Wheal Buller shows 801l. 6s. dividends on 5l. paid, which is 16,026 per cent., or 1602l. 6s. for every 1l.; Wheal Basset, 405l. 10s. on 5l. 2s. 6d. paid, being 7912 per cent., or 7912l. on each 1l.; South Caradon, 412l. in dividends, on 2l. 10s. paid, equal to 16,500 per cent., or 1650l. on each 1l.; and so we might continue the list, if space permitted.

Our list furnishes only two mines of copper and lead jointly, namely—the General Mining Company and the Mining Company of Ireland. These together present an invested capital of 173,344l., on which have been paid in dividends 239,096l., or nearly 140 per cent. The former has returned only 1l. 6s. 8d. on each 3l. paid, and the latter 11l. 14s. 8d. on 7l. invested.

We then find copper and tin associated, and of which there are 19 companies or mines, namely—Botallack, Carn Brea, Condurrow, Dolcoath, Drake Walls, East Pool, East Wheal Margaret, Great Wheal Vor, Levant, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, Phoenix, Rosewarne, St. Aubyn, Tincroft, Trevellick, Wheal Seton, and Wheal Trevaun. The aggregate sum invested is 368,069l., and the total dividends 957,955l., or 233 per cent. Taking some of these individually, it will be seen that Carn Brea has given 231l. 10s. on 15l.; East Pool, 255l. on 24l. 6s.; Levant, 1052l. on 24l. 10s.; North Pool, 324l. on 22l. 10s.; Phoenix, 184l. on 30l.

Of those essentially tin mines there are 19 in the list, showing the money embarked therein to be 282,403l., and on which dividends have been paid amounting to 294,345l., which is 104 per cent. The largest yield individually is St. Ives, which has given 888l. in dividends on 90l., or 1110 per cent.; Wheal Owles gave 185l. 2s. on 70l. paid; Great Work, 104l. 10s. on 100l.; West Providence, 264l. 15s. on 5l. paid. The mines alluded to in the aggregate are Ballewidden, Boscon, Carynarth, Ding Dong, Great Polgoth, Great Work, Polberro, Providence, Spearhead, St. Ives, Trevellick, Tincroft, West Providence, Wheal Bal, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Lovell, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Owles, and Wheal Ruth.

Of eight mines of silver-lead the invested capital is 166,600l., on which

141,444l. have been returned to the shareholders, which is equivalent to upwards of 90 per cent. The mines are—South Tamar, Tamar Consols, Trethane, Trewetha, Welsh Potosi, Wheal Exmouth, Wheal Jane, and Wheal Trevaun. The last-named mine has paid 501. 10s. on 8l. 17s. 6d., or 580.60 per cent.; Trethane, 8l. 11s. 3d. on 15s., or 1141 per cent.; and South Tamar, 3l. 10s. on 1l. 6s. 6d., or 265.15 per cent.

We conclude with the lead mines, as apart from silver-lead, of which there are 20.—Brynford Hall, Bryntail, Cefn Cwm Brywyn, Craven Moor, Gwystwith, East Daren, Byam Company, Foxdale, Herodsfoot, Jamaica, Lisburne, Mendip Hills, Merilyn, Nether Heath, Newtonards Company, Peak United, Rhoswydol, Vale of Towey, Wheal Mary Ann, and Wheal Wrey. The aggregate capital embarked amounts to 206,316l., which has yielded a return of 242,834l., or more than 117½ per cent. The largest yield is from the Jamaica, an Irish mine, which has paid 380l. on 3l. 13s. 6d., or 1035.39 per cent.

We have thus gone through our list of dividend mines. The total invested amount will be found to be 1,403,929l., on which there has been paid in dividends the sum of 4,170,152l., equivalent to upwards of 296 per cent., omitting Wheal Clifford and Wheal Friendship, which together amount to 307,064l. This we leave to speak for itself at the present, but in future remarks we will contrast these returns and results with foreign mines of similar produce; and we also propose to analyse the non-dividend paying mines, which may be designated prospective mines, and, as before stated, to compare the results of mining with other branches of commercial adventure.

It would appear that the interest in independent smelting is now exciting greater attention than at any former period, and the miners express an intense desire to ascertain the causes why the smelter has so long dominated over them, and are endeavouring to devise a remedy for this long-standing evil. All parties must acknowledge that at this time they have expressed infinitely more energy and earnestness than ever heretofore. The miners must not believe that the smelters will afford them any data on which they can proceed. If most ridiculous assumptions are put forward, together with fallacious calculations, and the wildest estimates published, they never condescend to give a reply, consequently the miner and manufacturer must solely rely on themselves. If the standard of copper were based upon any fixed principle, and the price accordingly regulated, the fluctuations would be understood, but the only rule the Swansea clique appear to adopt is their own will. They imagine the miner is entirely at their mercy, and he has been jeeringly told that, if he is displeased with the conduct of the smelters, he has the resource in his hands. Let him smelt his own ores; and this advice we shall presently endeavour to show can be carried into effect without any other difficulty than those inseparably connected with all new undertakings of the like nature.

It may be as well to enquire into the proximate cause which has led to this agitation; but prior to this we will avail ourselves of further statistics. The monopolists, for a considerable period, have taken the lion's share, and exacted, to use the mildest expression, as much as they could from their unfortunate serfs. In fact, there is no doubt, under their system, had it been continued, a more considerable number of mines than there has been, consequent on the movements of the smelters, would have been abandoned. These, however, seeing that, should such be the case, they would only be inflicting an injury on themselves, by the loss of their profits, desisted, made a slight rise, and encouraged the miners to proceed.

In 1843, they were content with 9l. 8s. 4d. as their share of the profit in the ton of copper; this they increased in 1844 to 14l. 4s. 9d.; in 1845, 16l. 11s. 6d.; in 1846, 24l. 6s. 1d.; in 1847, 26l. 12s. 1d.; in 1848, 27l. 19s. 4d. In this last-mentioned year, when the amount of copper was the lowest, and the highest price they could pay the miner would still press heavy on him, they took a larger share than at any former time. In 1843, in consequence of their rapacity, in no way influenced by the market, they inflicted a deep injury on the Cornish mines. The managers of these, in order to hold their ground, and discharge their liabilities to the work people and merchants, were forced to work their reserves, and, consequently, they had no spare capital available for sinking or driving for new discoveries. At this period the supplies of foreign ores had actually exceeded those of Cornwall, therefore they were comparatively indifferent to the absence of supply from there; but being fearful that they should not always obtain a constant return from the foreigner, they were pleased to exercise a little moderation, and contented themselves with 9l. 8s. 4d., though, as will be seen, they gradually raised their share in the following years. We shall now give from the year 1847 to the year 1856 the relative prices paid in the third sale in July, showing what the miner received, and the smelter's share:—

Years.	Price of cake copper.	Paid to miner.	Smelters' share.
1847	£ 98 0	£ 71 14	£ 26 8
1848	79 10	50 5	29 5
1849	79 10	64 5	15 5
1850	84 0	64 0	19 11
1851	84 0	65 0	19 19
1852	98 0	87 2	10 18
1853	107 10	83 6	24 4
1854	126 0	95 5	30 15
1855	126 0	104 2	21 18
1856	107 10	80 0	27 1

From these figures, it will be seen that there is no protection for the miner. It is not necessary here further to comment upon them: we will show in what position the producer stands to the middle man, and the precious mode in which he is treated by the latter, by reference to the years in the above list. Thus, in 1848 the price of cake copper was 79l. 10s.; from this the miner received 60l. 5s., leaving for the smelter's share 19l. 5s.; while in 1854, when the price was 126l. per ton, the miner was paid 95l. 5s., the smelter's share being 30l. 15s. However difficult it may be to prove the manner in which they regulate their share, yet must be patent to all they can suffer no loss; they tenaciously adhere to their profits, always taking special good care that this shall fall on the producer. We now come to the proximate cause of the present agitation. On June 10, at the meeting of the smelters, it was announced that the price was good, and there was no occasion to lower the prices; yet to the surprise of all parties, on the 25th of the same month it was reduced 24l. 6s., or 18l. 10s. per ton. This could in no way be influenced by the state of the market, as they are too good judges not to know, for a considerable period, how this will be effected. This naturally excited considerable indignation both among the miners and manufacturers, and was particularly hard upon these last, who, not anticipating so sudden a fall, had, consequently, large stocks on hand, and to realise which must necessarily entail on them a considerable loss. It was stated that supplies of Swansea copper were anticipated, which would formidably compete with our own manufacture. We proved last week the fallacy of this assertion; the cause we surmise may be traced to another motive. It is a well-known fact that several cargoes of rich foreign ores are shortly expected to arrive at Swansea. We likewise are credibly informed that the parties whom they are consigned anticipated a considerable sum would be realised by the sale of them, dividends would be paid, and shares rise in the market. This would have been the case had the price remained at 126l. but now, when it is at 107l. 10s., with the heavy freight, it will barely pay the charges. The foreign copper companies, and those private individuals who have consigned ores to Swansea, have repeatedly complained of the manner in which they have been treated by the parties on that spot. Their only resource was to grumble; it was literally Hobson's choice; their funds were probably exhausted, a considerable debt due to the bankers, which the proceeds of this cargo, after, probably a six months voyage, was to liquidate. However rich their assets may be, whatever reports they put forward to their shareholders, though based upon the most reliable authorities, yet, when the ores were sold at Swansea, there was a woeful difference. The consequence of this has been great dissatisfaction, and several of the associations have erected reduced establishments of their own; and at the commencement of the present year the Copiapo Company dispatched to Chili a mason, and the requisite materials. May not the gradual falling off in the arrival of foreign ores from several quarters, caused by the greed of the smelters, which has induced these associations to reduce their own produce, caused the miners, with that spirit of tyrannical domination which appears to govern them, to have adopted this step as a species of spite against those who sume to smelt anywhere else than on their domains in Swansea. It is to be supposed this is the sole reason; but it is probable it may have been one of their motives.

It has been shown that smelting can be successfully carried on elsewhere than at Swansea; there are works in North Wales, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire, and why should there not be in Cornwall? We do not suppose any independent company would be able to make such large returns as the present firms do. They would not show estates derived from the toll of

hard-working miner; if such establishments are formed, they must be by associations. They should either give the miner a price for his ore, or smelt it at a fixed rate per ton, returning him the produce; and, at the same time, they ought to have such a connection with the manufacturer that he would find it his interest to purchase of them. Cornish ores are generally refractory, and, therefore, difficult to reduce alone with advantage. Most of the foreign ores are of a fusible nature, and constantly, when combined, constitute a flux, one for the other; it would, therefore, be requisite that they endeavour to obtain these, though here there is no question but they would encounter a formidable competition from Swansea. The fact must not be lost sight of, but there will be difficulties to contend with; these are, however, not insurmountable, and can be overcome. But, in order that this consummation can be arrived at, an energetic union and firm combination must be agreed upon, and strictly fulfilled, or the best efforts will be rendered nugatory.

The question has been asked, What capital would be necessary to erect works? Much would depend upon the site, the cost of the land, and the size of the plant. A single reverberatory furnace, we understand, with materials, labour, &c., costs about 80*l*., and the expenditure of building the other requisites for such an establishment, is easily calculated, when it is known what quantity of ore is likely to be obtained for its supply. The capital could vary from 20,000*l*. to 200,000*l*., though we should opine the latter sum would be the more likely, if any benefit from its operations is to result to the miner and manufacturer. The monopoly has been found detrimental to all parties, and has solely benefited the smelters, who have attained enormous riches by the manner in which they held the sway of both. The manufacturer is equally as much interested in its destruction as the miner. Among the former, there are several practical men, of large capital, who would be competent to direct such an undertaking, and ensure that in every department there would be found competent men as superintendents; these, and some of our leading men in mining, could form such an association, which, while it would afford reasonable and remunerative returns to its proprietors, would, at the same time, induce the copper kings to give fairer terms; as now, with no opposition, they dictate as their will pleases or their caprice guides them. They have had it in their power, by judicious management, to have been of service to both parties, and, at the same time, have amply profited themselves; this, however, has not been sufficient; generations of abuse have shown their own strength and combination, while, at the same time, it has displayed the weakness of their thralls. Let us hope that this time has past, and a new era is dawning. The last injudicious move of the smelters has brought on a crisis, which, perhaps, may not occur again for some considerable period: let the miners now avail themselves of it.

In forming such a company, it is not necessary that a prospectus should be issued, with lordlings as directors, calculations by secretaries who have obtained their knowledge by reading the various descriptive works published on the subject, backed by the experience of theoretical chemists, who judge results in furnaces by crucibles, tests, and analyses: such a concoction must fail, and will be highly injurious. Let there be nothing but practical men in all stages of the business, and when they become their own smelters, miners and manufacturers will greatly profit, as their produce will be interchanged direct, instead of going through the merchant, as the smelter, when it suits his purpose, dubs himself.

In conclusion, we must state we have no personal animus against any of the respectable gentlemen connected with the firms at Swansea. If acting independent of each other, we have no doubt complaints would not be made. We believe it is but justice that is required; and all that is demanded is, the "miners' right and no less, the smelters' right and no more," and this would be justice to "one and all."

Although, in this Journal, our attention is more particularly directed to the development of the mineralogical and metallurgical wealth of the country, still we are always desirous of acquainting our readers with the particulars of industrial undertakings of other natures, affording a sound prospect of becoming of general interest and real benefit to the community. Under this head we class an operation referred to in our Journal of the 12th inst.—THE LONDON AND WEST OF IRELAND FISHING AND FISH-MANURE COMPANY, having for its object the prosecution, on an extended scale, of the Fisheries of the West Coast of Ireland, by the aid of steam and such other appliances as capital alone can command.

So accustomed as we are to see the wealth and skill of this country called into aid in accomplishing all such works, both domestic and foreign, as demand boldness of conception and vastness of means, we are fain to receive but with incredulity any statement tending to show that British industry and enterprise have left neglected an important source of wealth immediately on our own shores, and one too which almost every foreign state of maritime or commercial eminence has been eager to avail herself of. True it is, however, that the privilege of fishing on the West Coast of Ireland has been coveted, and to a limited extent wrought, by the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Americans.

Those whose attention has not been especially drawn to this subject are likely to have but a faint conception of the vast returns an energetic development of these fishing grounds would afford. Taking as a guide the statistics of our Scotch Fisheries, we find that in the year 1855, in the two branches, of herring and cod and ling fishing, 81,531 tons of shipping were employed, worked by 41,602 hands, to whom, if we add those engaged in carrying and packing 22,799, in cooping and net-making 30,858, we find that it furnishes direct employment to 95,259 persons. The results in quantity, obtained (in the year in question, 1855) by the appliances thus brought to bear, were as follows:—897,462 barrels of herrings, of which 766,703 were cured, 130,759 uncured; 177,100 cwts. of cod, ling, and hake, 113,561 of which were cured, and 63,539 uncured. The result in money, estimating the above at present average prices, we find to be that the herrings at 26*s*. per barrel give 1,167,700*l*., and the cod, ling, and hake at 20*s*. per cwt., give 177,100*l*., making a total of 1,344,800*l*.

If we desire to judge of the productiveness of this, compared with other pursuits, we must place the amount of the capital employed in it in contrast with that absorbed in other national undertakings—thus, to produce the above gross income of 1,344,800*l*. for one year, the sum of 618,484*l*. only was the capital invested in the boats, nets, lines, and plant employed; figures the relative proportions of which surely contrast favourably with the vast sums absorbed in most other industrial undertakings.

Now, experienced men state that the fisheries of Ireland, if efficiently worked, would yield even greater results than the Scotch. To all well-wishers, therefore, of the former country, it must be matter of congratulation that such a plan as that proposed by the London and West of Ireland Fishing Company is about to be adopted, for the systematic and profitable development of these vast stores of national wealth; whilst to the entire country highly advantageous results must accrue. The benefit to the west coast district will be incalculable, employing, as this undertaking will, a large section of its population, and bringing very considerable sums of money into circulation in that country, by the mere industrial fructification of a resource hitherto lying almost dormant.

Immediately after the meeting of the ASTURIAN MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY was held in Paris, we drew attention to the manner in which the affairs of that association had been managed by Senor DE GRIMALDI, the grant, as well as various dubious transactions which had occurred at the works in Mieres del Camino. We stated at that period an attempt would be made to effect some alterations in the statutes. So early as last September we warned the shareholders they were about to lose their property, if they did not strenuously exert themselves. They knew the astute individual they had to deal with; if not, the public knowledge that for a series of years he had been the confidential agent of MARIA CHRISTINA and the Duke of RIANZARES should have been sufficient to direct them to use caution, and see that there could be no equivocation in the transactions concluded between them and the Parisians.

When the liquidators were unable to extricate the company from their difficulties, a meeting of the shareholders was appointed; these delegated three trustees—Messrs. SAMUEL AMORY, WILLIAM CAMPBELL GILLAN, and WILLIAM WILKINSON; two of these gentlemen were in the profession of the law, and it was anticipated they would conclude a most favourable treaty. Accordingly, they went to Paris—thus blending amusement with business; on their return they laid the agreement concluded by them before the shareholders at a public meeting, and so pleased were they at the result of this mission—which may be characterised as most fatal to the interests of the British proprietary—that to their plenipotentiaries they voted the sum of 500*l*. It then became necessary that English directors should be appointed, to represent the English shareholders. There were Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, the ex-secretary, and Mr. JOHN FAIRLE CUNNINGHAM; this last gentleman, at the time of his appointment, being in

an ill state of health, and little able to cope with Senor DE GRIMALDI, the whole responsibility devolved, from the election, on his colleague. A short period afterwards, Mr. CUNNINGHAM died, and then Mr. MACKENZIE became the sole surviving director, which he still remains, no one having been elected to fill the vacancy.

A meeting is to be convened for August 23, to be held in Paris, at the office, Rue de Miromenil: the objects are to take into consideration the means for increasing the financial resources of the company, with or without effecting an alteration in their capital, in order to make such increase for the further development of the establishment. The shareholders are further informed that some of the alterations proposed may seem contrary to the present constitution of the company; they may be called upon not only to make such alterations, but likewise to consider on the dissolution and winding-up of the company, pursuant to Article 37 of the constitution, agreed upon at the time the offices of the company were transferred from London to Paris.

But little comment is here necessary. It calls upon the shareholders to furnish further capital to develop the establishment. On this upwards of 200,000*l*. of British capital has been expended; and since the grant has had the management, although accounts and reports have been published, yet they have been both complicated and incomprehensible; and it is not to be supposed that, from England, any further capital will be obtained. The advertisement candidly states that the alterations proposed may seem contrary to the present constitution, and they even may be called upon to wind-up or dissolve the company. The gist of this is, that it is a final effort of the grant to get rid entirely of the British shareholders. Persons possessing 10 shares are eligible to attend the meeting.

We would now enquire, where are the trustees who, so soon as they had concluded the agreement and obtained their *salarium*, retired from the field? We do not know what Mr. MACKENZIE has been doing, or whether he intends to attend the meeting in Paris; it is his bounden duty so to do, but we must candidly state that, unless he is supported by the shareholders there, his presence will be but of little avail. What we would advise is, that a meeting should be convened to consider what steps are to be taken. Although the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris was against them, an appeal to Madrid might have a direct contrary influence. It must be remembered that, through all the political phases that have taken place in Spain, mining properties and rights have been respected.

Should the resolutions proposed be carried into effect, the shareholders will find great difficulty in rescinding them; the time we must allow is short, but at least an energetic protest may be made against any illegal proceedings that may occur at this meeting, and thus prove that, although the British proprietary have been quiescent, trusting in the honour of those with whom they had dealings, they will not allow, tamely, their property to be cunningly and treacherously taken from them without making a struggle for its preservation.

In another column, we insert the *rationale* of Mr. CHARLES SANDERSON'S new process for refining and improving the manufacture of iron. The inventor appears to have succeeded in effectually accomplishing that which KARSTEN and others have pronounced as impracticable. He has left unnoticed in his specification all the various plans which have been patented for the use of chemical re-agents in the puddling furnace; but when the iron is in a fluid state he uses certain re-agents, which are of such a nature as to fulfil the object specified: he purifies the metal, and frees it from its deleterious matter, and at this stage he runs it out into a mould, thus taking advantage of its fluidity to separate the scoria from the metal. Instead of charging common pig-iron into the puddling furnace, and producing from it malleable iron, which is largely amalgamated with those deleterious substances which such pig-iron contains, Mr. SANDERSON uses this refined metal as a raw material, which, being perfectly pure, produces a tougher, stronger, and cleaner iron than that usually made, and that also with greater economy, since the waste of metal during the processes of manufacture is less when a pure metal is used instead of an impure one.

We have obtained a small sample of this refined metal, and shall be glad to show it to any one, particularly those who are engaged in this great staple of our empire. We are informed that the cost of producing this metal does not exceed 6*s*. to 7*s*. per ton, including the royalty, and that the furnace used by the inventor will refine the crude iron as quickly as the blast furnace can produce it. No blast is used; no coke; the waste in refining is not one-fourth of that experienced upon the old plan, because the metal is recovered by the action of the carbonic oxide gas, instead of passing off, as it now does, into the slag, and the metal is more uniform in quality. In fact, it appears that by this important invention the ironmaster can at will produce refined instead of the usual pig-iron, at an additional expense of 6*s*. per ton. The cost of producing refined metal by the old process is about 20*s*. per ton; a saving is thus effected equal to 14*s*. per ton, independent of a further economy obtained by manufacturing a pure metal, and obtaining a superior quality, presenting such advantages, it appears, second only in importance to the hot-blast.

Considering the improvement of high importance to the trade generally, we have been careful not to overstate the advantages it may possess. On enquiry, we find that some hundred tons of this metal have actually been produced—that it has been further manufactured into bars, rods, boiler plates, tin plates, and wire, and that the quality has been found unexceptionable. Whilst the process has been applied to the manufacture of common irons, with a view of reducing their prime cost, and materially raising their quality, Mr. SANDERSON has, we understand, submitted the better kinds of pig and several kinds of charcoal iron to his treatment for steel purposes, and that both the bar and cast-steel manufactured from it has been found of excellent quality. In his paper on Steel, read before the Society of Arts (for which he received the society's silver medal), Mr. SANDERSON observes—"Since the manufacture of steel is daily becoming of greater importance, every step towards the production of steel iron should be encouraged, inasmuch as it tends to render our own resources available to our wants." We trust this may prove one of the steps for attaining so desirable an end. Mr. SANDERSON proposes to use re-agents for purifying pig-iron destined for making heavy machinery, girders, and other castings; such a desideratum would be highly appreciated, and he will to some extent have earned the honourable distinction lately conferred upon him as an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to which he has been elected "for his scientific acquirements, and as an eminent metallurgist." We shall endeavour to obtain further particulars respecting this important invention, that our readers may be in possession of all the advantages it presents.

We have before observed that the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, does not apply to banking and insurance companies; and this fact, from clause 107 repealing the Acts of 7 and 8 VICTORIA chap. 110, 10 and 11 VICTORIA chap. 111, and 18 and 19 VICTORIA chap. 133, has led to the idea that there is no longer any Act of Parliament to regulate such institutions. Such an opinion, we are glad to say, is not correct, as will appear evident to anyone reading the clause referred to above, with clause 2 of the same Act. Although by clause 107 the Acts by which banking and insurance companies are governed are repealed, we cannot conceive how it can be said that those companies have now no Act to regulate them; for the latter part of the said clause provides that "Such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any company completely registered under the said Act of the eighth year of Her present Majesty, until such company has obtained registration under this Act." By clause 2, persons associated together for the purpose of banking or insurance, cannot avail themselves of this Act; consequently, they can never obtain registration under this Act, as required by clause 107; therefore the Act of 7 and 8 VICTORIA, chap. 110, will, unless repealed by some future Act, remain in full force with respect to those companies so long as they continue to exist.

Banking companies will be in no way affected by this Act; but it has hitherto been lawful to establish insurance companies under Royal Charters, Private Act, or by Registration and Deed of Settlement, under 7 and 8 VICTORIA, chap. 110. By the present Act, the latter mode of establishment will henceforth be impossible; therefore, the assertion that new companies will be left without any public Act of Parliament to regulate them is correct, and any insurance company to be established must obtain a Royal Charter or Private Act, but those companies already formed continue, to all intents and purposes, under the provisions of the former Act. To all other companies having gain for their object, the Act is available; and, although adventurers in Cornish and Devon mines are not compelled to register under this Act, there can be no doubt that many out-adventurers will use every means to secure to themselves the advantages offered over the Cost-book System. No minimum capital is fixed, and the shares may be of any nominal value—therefore, there is no restriction on that point;

and in many other instances its provisions are, to shareholders not resident within the Stannaries, decidedly preferable.

We record, in another column, an instance in which the majority of the directors in a company were trading with that company, to the evident dissatisfaction of certain of the shareholders; and although the Chairman, who, we may remark, was not one of the trading directors, endeavoured to prove that the company benefited by the transactions, he could adduce no argument to prove that the system was a just one. Under the new Act such proceedings would not be allowed, as it is therein provided that the office of director shall be vacated—if he holds any other office or place of profit under the company; if he become bankrupt or insolvent; if he is concerned in, or participates in, the profits of any contract with the company; or if he participates in the profits of any work done for the company. The only exceptions being that he will not be compelled to vacate his office when merely a shareholder in any incorporated company which has entered into contracts with, or done any work for, the company of which he is a director; nevertheless, he must not vote in respect of such contract, or if he does vote, his vote will not be counted, and he will incur a penalty not exceeding 20*l*. This single provision should be sufficient to recommend the measure to mining shareholders generally, for the unhappy results which often accrue from the admission of merchants and smelters into the committees of mining companies are too well known to the unfortunate adventurers to require comment. It is true, that when the system is in its infancy it frequently appears beneficial to the shareholders, but in the end its operation is ruinous.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JULY 31.—Those who had predicted that the standard would soon rise again, were gratified to find some advance at the ticketing last week, July 17. The produce was then 6*½*¢, and the price per ton 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. This was an advance in the price per ton (taking into account the variance of produce) of 5*s*. per ton, as compared with the previous week, and of about 1*s*. 4*d*. per ton, as compared with the price in the corresponding week of June. As there is a renewal of activity in the copper market, it is probable that the standard will still further rise, and this will, no doubt, be accompanied with a reaction in the mining share market, in which case those who, under the influence of the recent panic, hastily sold their shares in dividend mines at the great depreciation which occurred, will have strong cause to regret their precipitation. There are already symptoms of a revival in the market, and of some recovery from the effects of the panic, as it may be termed, which the smelters had a hand in producing by throwing down the standard and the price of copper. Wheal Bassett shares have somewhat advanced since last week, and holders are generally firm, expecting higher prices: the sale this week is 671 tons; last month it was 608 tons. Bullers are also better. In South France and West Seton holders do not seem forward to realise sales at reduced rates. North Bassett is looking well, and shares have been sold at 30*l*. and 31*l*. Alfred Consols had fallen to 13*l*. 10*s*., but there has been a reaction to 14*l*. 15*s*.

There has been a limited business in progressive mines. South Tolgus is likely to increase samplings. Boiling Well and Wheal Cupid are in an improving state. West Damsel shares have sold at 80*l*.; Cargill, at 35*l*.; South Ellen, at 8*l*. and 8*½*¢. West Stray Park is in a progressive condition. In Wheal Hender there have been sales at advancing prices. South Setons have sold at 15*l*., only 1*l*. having been paid. West Rosewarne is considered a very promising speculation. Pedn-ar-drea is raising large quantities of tin, and is likely to increase sales. There are several mines in West Cornwall well worthy the attention of capitalists, at the present low prices of shares; and which would, there is no doubt, reward investments much better than the foreign schemes.

Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, Prof. of Mining and Mineralogy at the Government School of Mines, London, has presented his report of an examination of the pupils of the Cornwall Mining School, at Truro. This examination was conducted by Mr. Smyth, on July 2, at the request of the Government Department of Science and Art. There are ten students, three of whom are adults. Mr. Smyth, in his report, congratulates the governors of the Cornwall Mining School on the successful termination of the first session, and on the number of students attending the courses of instruction, which number, he says, considerably exceeds that attained, during the first few years of its existence, by the Mining Academy of Freiberg, an institution which has played so important a part in the extension of science throughout Europe. Referring to two of the adult students, Messrs. Fritton and Hustler, Mr. Smyth says their examination papers prove them to have made excellent progress. A third adult student, Mr. Edward Uren, deserves special mention, as being one of a class whom it is very desirable to encourage, with a view of bringing forward the talents of the working population. This young man, who had devoted his spare time, whilst a working miner, to self-instruction in the elements of mathematics, has passed, after three months' study, an excellent examination with Mr. Hobson and Mr. Rickard. His proficiency in algebra, the first four books of Euclid, trigonometry, and mining calculations would, when added to the principles of chemistry and mineralogy (to which he will apply in the next term), render him a very efficient teacher for one of the mining districts. With the younger pupils, whose ages vary between 14 and 16, the main obstacle to progress would seem to have been the number of subjects to which their attention has been directed during the first year. As the subjects will be more divided when the second year's course is commenced, a greater proportionate advance may then be expected. Messrs. Pike, Michell, and Higgs, nevertheless, passed very well in the elements of chemistry, in the first two books of Euclid, algebra, and mining calculations; yet it is quite evident that as young lads will generally come to the school with but small preparation in the science of numbers and geometry, they must for some months devote so much time to these fundamental studies as to preclude them from entering vigorously upon the application of the sciences to mining. I cannot refrain from stating my conviction, that difficulties of this kind, incidental to the first establishment of a special school, the want of which is so glaringly apparent, are likely to be fairly met and overcome by the judgment of the three teachers—the Rev. Mr. Hobson, Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Rickard—whose zeal and fitness for their task are evinced in the progress, of one kind or another, which has already been made by most of the students.

The above is the substance of Mr. Smyth's report, who evidently considers the school to be a valuable institution. There is a good laboratory in connection with it for chemical experiments; and, besides the courses of instruction in the schools, the students have visited different mines during the past sessions, such as St. Day United, Wheal Buller, and other mines, to view the machinery and surface works, to see the process of sampling, and, at Wheal Buller, to go underground, in company with one of the masters and the agents of that mine. These visits, however, will not make the pupils practical miners, or fit to undertake practical mine management, whatever chemical or other knowledge they may acquire at the Mining School. Not that such knowledge is to be despised, or deemed worthless; but, in addition to such knowledge, it will be necessary—so say mining captains—that the students should work underground, three years at least, after leaving the Mining School, before they will be qualified to undertake mine agencies. Hence it is often said, that the best plan would be to establish district mining schools in each of the principal mining localities, where tributers, &c., when "out of core," might attend to receive instruction. But money is wanting for the establishment of such an extended system of district schools, however great their advantages might be; and, in the absence of funds for such a purpose, perhaps the next best thing that can be done is now aimed at by the governors of the Cornwall Mining School, at Truro. The Board of Trade, it appears, has offered inducements to the governors to undertake the preparation of a class of young men, who may qualify themselves for giving instruction in the mining districts in those branches of education which have a special reference to mining, in addition to the ordinary instruction given in schools. The governors have, therefore, offered to receive such young men into training at the opening of the next term, in October, who will have various prizes offered them, and, if successful in passing the examinations, will, after two years' instruction, take charge of schools under Government inspection, and receive liberal allowances. In this way it is proposed to carry a special kind of education, having mining for its object, into the mining districts, and to raise up a class of men, from amongst the more aspiring of the working miners, who shall in the end possess both scientific and practical knowledge, and be well qualified for conducting successful mining explorations and general mine management.

I observe from a report of the meeting of the Camborne Agricultural Society, held last week (Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., in the chair), that

the hon. gentleman gave as one of the toasts, "Success to the Mining Interest of Cornwall," and connected with the toast the names of Mr. Thos. Field and Mr. Francis Pryor, both of whom are largely interested in the mines of the county. In replying to the toast, Mr. Field showed how much the mining and agricultural interests are mixed up in Cornwall, and said he believed that, taking the entire number present, they would find the majority were connected with mines, either directly or indirectly, as lords, adventurers, parties doing carriage for mines, or in some other way. This circumstance shows how unwise it must be for the agricultural body, or any part of it, in Cornwall to attempt to burden mining with any additional rating, by which, in fact, they would be damaging their own interests. Mr. Pryor, in responding to the same toast, alluded to the decline of the standard, saying the miners had now a cloud over them, which he believed was only a temporary one. He spoke also of the improvements which had taken place in mining as well as in agriculture during the last 30 years, and he said, looking at mining as now carried on, he believed it paid people in that neighbourhood, and also, on the whole, people out of the neighbourhood, notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary. In this last remark, Mr. Pryor evidently alluded to some opinions of certain witnesses before the Select Committee on the Rating of Mines, who seemed to be very forward in saying that mining was nothing better than gambling, and that money embarked in it would almost certainly be lost, which was a statement of a very rash character, and by no means strictly representing the truth, as there may be honourable dealings and business-like and successful investments in mining as well as in any other pursuit. At the same meeting an allusion, which caused much laughter, was made by Mr. Burgess, a mine merchant, &c., to the influence of the Chairman, Mr. Michael Williams. He said the state of things in Cornwall greatly depended upon Mr. Williams, and it rested with him whether they should have a wheat loaf or a barley one next Thursday, or the Thursday after. This was an allusion to the smelters' monopoly, and the power they have of raising or depressing the standard. The mention of this seemed to amuse the farmers, but it is by no means so amusing to the miners, that the quantity of their bread, whether it be wheat or barley, should depend upon the caprice or manoeuvres of a few great capitalists.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Aug. 1.—We have no improvement to notice this week in the position of the Iron Trade, and its future prospects are regarded as not very encouraging, unless an improved demand sets in from America, or some other country. The attention of the ironmasters is directed to America, as they have been led to expect the arrival of orders from that country. The depression which exists is less felt either in Yorkshire or Derbyshire than in the district of South Staffordshire, where the system of underselling is going on to a large extent. We have heard of bars being sold there for 8s. 6s. per ton, and in some instances at a less ruinous price. In Yorkshire and Derbyshire the ironmasters, although not overburdened with orders, are in a position, so far as we have been able to ascertain, to keep all their works in full employment. The demand for rails is tolerably good, and the prospect of the immediate construction of several important lines, together with the demand for iron for drainage works, affords some hope for the future.

It is needless to say that the Coal Trade is inactive, as the present is generally the dull season of the year. The export of coals sent from Liverpool, from the Yorkshire coal-field, during 1855 was 70,184 tons. The Rotherham, Masbro', and Holmes Coal Company, which has just been formed, is likely to be highly successful; all the shares are taken up, and the operations of sinking will commence shortly.

The unfortunate strike of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, has not yet terminated; indeed, during the past week it has assumed a more formidable shape. The turn-outs have had several meetings, and at the one held on Tuesday last a series of resolutions were passed to the following effect:—"That while we wish to pay all due respect to the proprietors of the Oaks Colliery, we consider it our bounden duty to respect our lives, which we are endeavouring to protect from being sacrificed by the mismanagement of Mr. Minto, whom we consider incompetent to manage the works of the Oaks Colliery, in a safe and efficient manner. We are, therefore, determined not to work at the Oaks Colliery so long as he is the manager of those works. That we don't refuse to work under him from any personal ill-feeling, but that, after seeing his management tested, we are in fear of trusting our lives under his management. That while we are not bound by any tie or law to work under him, Mr. Minto, we consider the dictation so much spoken of is practiced by our late employers, in refusing us clearances, so that we might get employment elsewhere. This we consider not only dictation on their part, but dishonourable; for by thus giving us a chance of getting employment under other masters, they would, at the same time, have an opportunity of employing other men. That at a time when it is well known that colliers have for some years been endeavouring to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable them to only work eight hours per day, by the late additional code of bye-laws, which they have issued to compel us to work twelve hours per day, they are adding insult to injury, which is not only considered as insult to us, but to the whole of the miners in the United Kingdom. That a public meeting of the miners of this district and inhabitants be held on May Day Green, Barnsley, on Monday. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the editors of the various newspapers who have inserted impartial accounts of our proceedings in their newspapers. That we pledge ourselves to the public, to the utmost of our power, to prevent any outbreak amongst the turn-outs; and should any one belonging to us commit any outrage, he will be considered by the body to be an enemy to the miners who are on strike. That this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to those persons who have so kindly come forward to assist us in saving our lives, by their contributions and support during our struggle." We have good authority for stating that the proprietors of the colliery are determined to resist the conditions sought to be imposed upon them by the men, so that there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the strike, if the men should be enabled to keep out, by the assistance which they may get from the colliers of Barnsley and other districts, where subscriptions are being solicited.

There was an explosion at the Wasbro' Gunpowder Works, Barnsley, on Monday, of a terrific character, although fortunately no lives were lost. The explosion took place in one of the mills, which had been charged with a composition for the manufacture of fine sporting gunpowder. The roof and sides of the building were blown to atoms, but none of the workmen were in the mill at the time, though several were in close proximity.

A subscription is about to be commenced in Lancashire and other counties for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion at the Cymmer Colliery; it appears that there are 35 widows and 92 orphans to be provided for, whilst a few aged widows were dependent on the aid which they received from the employment of their children in the colliery. We trust that an effort will be made in Yorkshire and Derbyshire for such a benevolent object.

Mr. J. Haywood, ironfounder of Derby, appeared at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday for his certificate, and he was opposed by Mr. Phillips, of London, on behalf of the assignees, on the ground that there was under the estate nearly 80,000l. of debts, to meet which they had only 20,000l. assets, leaving a deficiency of 60,000l., without any data which would inform them how such a large loss had arisen. Messrs. Crompton and Co., of Derby, bankers, opposed the bankrupt, on the ground of an excessive use of accommodation bills by the bankrupt. In the case of Michael Kelly the bankrupt had given accommodation paper amounting to 16,700l., and in that of Mr. Westbury Hull 6000l. Mr. Commissioner Balguy, who heard the case, said it was one of too much importance to be decided at once, and he should reserve his decision.

We last week stated that we should call the attention of capitalists to the position of Derbyshire, for the employment of capital in the increased development of its mineral resources. We are now enabled to state that a large company has been formed for working the coal on the Dunston estate, and the minerals also on that part of the Duke of Devonshires property in Dunston. It has also been decided to extend the new mineral branch railway, now making from the midland line at Chesterfield to Sheepbridge, as far as Barlow, in close proximity to the coal about to be worked. Chesterfield is the second town of importance in the county, and whatever may have been the extent to which manufactures were formerly carried, there can be no doubt as to its existing capabilities and mineral wealth. Nothing but a want of energy on the part of the inhabitants has prevented the increased development of its mineral riches. The locality of Chesterfield possesses an abundance of coals, ironstone, and clay of excellent quality. The strata of coal and ironstone at Hady, east

of Chesterfield, are formed within a saucum, which appears to surround the town, and to follow the course of the rivers. They baset both towards and from the town. There is at Ashgate a similar saucum to the one at Hady, containing corresponding strata of ironstone and coal, with an inclination to the east of about 8°. The same peculiarity in the position of the measures is found at Heaton. They dip for a considerable space to one common centre, and by this means form a sort of basin of deep circular figure. The measures are thinner at the baset-edge than in any other part; but at a certain depth they acquire a regular thickness, which they preserve till faults occur, when they gradually become thinner again. From these circumstances, it seems probable that the measures have had a horizontal position, and by some means have been broken, so as to be in an oblique direction. We shall refer to the subject further in our next communication.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 31.—No improvement can be reported in the aspect of the Iron Trade. Most of the leading houses manage to keep their works in full operation, and those of less eminence are compelled to accept prices of which men of experience say that they don't think it can go on long. The expectations formed of the large orders which it was thought must come from America have been grievously disappointed, that country having been but a poor customer for now about two years, compared with what she was formerly. Solitary instances of orders for rails for America being given out here are spoken of, but they are of an exceptional character. This part of the iron-producing regions of Great Britain a few years ago supplied immense quantities of rails, but the Welsh makers, by producing an article at a lower figure, have almost deprived the Staffordshire manufacturers of that important branch of the trade. So long as a large demand for superior makes replaced this deficiency there was less anxiety respecting this competition, but it becomes a serious and important question whether Staffordshire cannot produce rails of equal quality, at as cheap a rate, as South Wales. It is a problem which, for the interests of this district, it is to be hoped the ironmasters will be able to solve in a satisfactory manner.

The demand for iron being so slack, it follows as a matter of course that coal and ironstone are less easily sold, and look downwards in price. Whether any change will be experienced in a few weeks or not remains to be seen. The latest arrivals from America are said to be barren of orders, and if an increased demand is not shortly experienced, it seems certain that a fall in prices, and a corresponding deduction in wages, must be the result. The latter would be severely felt, unless provisions became cheaper—a consummation which the present glorious weather and the excellent reports of the crops give great hopes of.

The dulness which marks the iron trade is shared to a greater or lesser extent by the chief trades of the district. These depend largely upon building, and it is easy to understand that this department of industry must have met a check during the last two years. The heavy pressure of war taxes, the high prices of provisions, the increase in local rates which the scarcity of food has occasioned, and the diminished receipts which a depressed trade has caused, all act upon any enterprise of a speculative nature, and prevent the expenditure of realised capital in building or other similar investments. In this town an immense amount of property has been offered for sale within the last few months, and on few occasions have purchasers been found. In such a state of things building enterprise must be paralysed; and Wolverhampton is by no means an exceptional case, but may be taken as a fair sample of the rest of the kingdom. No wonder, then, the locks, and bolts, and screws, and all the multifarious articles of ware distinguished as hard, should be less called for.

The truth is, we have spent many millions in war, on a distant coast; deficient harvests have stinted our supply of food; and the cost to maintain the contest and to make up for deficient harvests must lead to less expenditure in other departments. Let us hope for diminished budgets and larger crops, and we may then confidently look for activity in every branch of trade.

The half-yearly meeting of the North Staffordshire Railway Company was held at Stoke-upon-Trent on Wednesday. This company has for some time been engaged in litigation with the London and North-Western Company, from whom they claim the sum of 62,904l., under an agreement with that company now brought to an end. The question yet awaits decision. The directors' report was highly favourable. The traffic returns show an increase, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1855, of 25,566l., or 37½ per cent. A dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum was declared.

The manufacturers of Birmingham engaged in making military weapons, mindful of the earnest support the gunmakers of that town met with from Mr. Muntz, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., when Government defaulted with the quality of their production, and declared their means of supply inadequate to the wants of the army, have subscribed for a magnificent testimonial to each of these gentlemen, which is to be presented to-morrow. The testimonials consist of two magnificent groups, executed in oxidised silver by Messrs. Mason and Elkington, of that town, after a design by Mr. C. Grant. The groups are exactly alike, except as to the name which each bears on the inscription. They represent an officer, a sergeant, and two privates of the Guards, at the Battle of Inkermann, who have just made good their footing on the sand-bag battery. The officer is waving his sword to encourage his men, one of the privates is firing at a retreating foe, and another is loading, whilst the Russian helmets and a shattered musket attest the recent presence of the now routed enemy. The execution and design are very superior, and the work is an appropriate emblem of the arm which the Birmingham makers maintain their ability to produce, without a superior as to quality or stint as to number. A beautiful double-barrelled gun, and a Minie rifle, with the latest improvements, with all necessary appendages, will also be presented to each of the hon. Members, in addition to the more splendid work of art.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, JULY 16.—Money is in more demand. The banks do not supply the wants of their customers, causing an advance in the street rates of discount, since the 1st inst. of fully one-half per cent. per annum. The export of specie continues to be much larger than usual at this season of the year. Notwithstanding the constant drain, the New York banks have carried their loans about 2,000,000 higher than ever before, with a very much larger basis of specie and deposits than on April 12 last. However severe the pressure in the money market may have been during the winter months, usually the reverse has been the case in summer. Accordingly, the sudden change just now experienced was quite unlooked for. It is difficult, at this moment, to state clearly all the causes that have produced this movement. The readjustment of temporary balances of foreign accounts is but a small item of the disturbance. Another difficulty, of no inconsiderable importance, is in the delay of payment of Western indebtedness. Throughout the wheat-growing States money commands exorbitant rates of interest. The successful results from the enormous crops of 1855, sold at famine prices, and the extraordinary emigration from the East, induced extravagant speculation in lands and railroads. The East, however, is simply realising the result of its own peculiar policy. In earlier periods, when the most available routes required six to eight weeks for transportation from Boston to Cincinnati, when the population of the West was widely scattered, and the exchange of produce for groceries and dry goods very difficult, there was a necessity for eight to twelve months' credit. At this time, merchandise may be sent from the Atlantic coast to the Minnesota territory in a fortnight. The whole region north-west of the Alleghany mountains to the head waters of the Mississippi is covered with more railways than the next quarter century will pay for. The average prices of wheat, Indian corn, and pork are doubled. In a word, the facilities for trade and the real wealth of the West are increasing in a ratio far surpassing, at any period of its history, the progress of any other section of the Union. Four, at the most six months' credit will give every needed facility to the Western merchant, and all the time granted beyond those limits serve only as a stimulus to buy more goods than can be profitably resold, or, by furnishing capital at a cheap rate, constantly induces the departure from legitimate business to unwise speculation.

BANKS.—The demand continues less than the supply, and nearly all sell readily at a premium about equal to the surplus on hand. The institutions, few in number, whose shares at present sell at less than par, under emi-

nently conservative management are rapidly recovering the confidence of investors.

RAILROADS.—Notwithstanding the payment of fair dividends on the 1st inst., nearly all the prices have declined materially.

MINES.—The favourable accounts from Lake Superior, and the ease in the money market in June, caused a large advance in the prices of the leading mining stocks. Recently, the market has receded, and the quotations generally are lower than those of June 16. This change was induced by the advance in the rates of interest, and by the recent decline in the price of ingot copper. Operators for a decline suggest that the profits of the Minnesota and Cliff mines may be materially reduced, and the dividend on the more recent adventures still further postponed. It is not very improbable that the value of ingot copper may recede to 25 cents per lb. and all estimates of profits to the mines should not be based on higher figures. On the other hand, the increased yield and the greater economy of management all tend to reduce the cost of production. Under all the disadvantages of mining prior to the opening of the ship canal, the cost of the copper raised at the Cliff Mine in 1854, adding charges of every description, was but 16½ cents per lb. The cost in 1855 has not yet been made known. The Minnesota copper for 1855 cost at the mine 10 cents, and adding all other charges, 13 8-10 cents per lb. As the product of each mine will be largely increased in 1856, while the general expenses will remain substantially unchanged, it is fair to anticipate a material decrease of cost. This reduction may not correspond with the decline of prices realised, but it will ensure the certainty that the dividends of 1857 will not be less than those of 1856.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON (CLIFF).—The highest sales have been a few shares at \$285—\$265 now bid, and \$275 asked. The yield for May was 141 tons, and for June 140 tons, giving for six months to July 1st, 823 tons, against 721 tons same time 1855. No investment in the country contains more certain elements of success.

MINESOTA.—On the 19th inst. the market price was \$95. It receded to \$83½, but the market closed on the 15th with none for sale under \$86. Some transactions at lower figures have been made recently, with seller's option to deliver the stock in 60 to 90 days. The product for May was 152, and for June (estimated) 150 tons, making for the half-year to July 1st, 938 tons, against 630 tons in the same time last year.

ROCKLAND.—This stock reached \$28 on the 25th June. It is now heavy at \$25. The accounts from the mine continue to be highly favourable. The yield for June was 20 tons.

FLINT STEEL RIVER.—An assessment of \$1 per share has been levied on stockholders of June 21.

ISLE ROYALE.—The market price recently reached \$19, and afterwards receded to \$16½. It is now in demand at quotations. The product for seven months to June 1st was 164 tons. The mining expenses for the same time \$36,903'06. Add freight, smelting, commissions, &c., and there will be left not less than \$20,000 nett profit for the least productive portion of the year.

TOLEDO.—An assessment of \$1 per share has been called for, payable August 18. The stamps have been running without interruption since June 16, and the mine will hereafter pay its current expenses from its production. The yield for June was about 12 tons.

COPPER FALLS.—Yield for June 12 tons. Transactions very limited, as holders are not disposed to sell at the present low bids for the stock. DUFRÉ, PERKINS, and SAYLES.

FUTURE CHEAPNESS OF IRON.

The present make of iron in Great Britain amounts to about 3,000,000 of tons. But now that peace has been established the more advanced nations of the world will be devoting their energies to the development of their material civilisation, and will consequently require additional supplies of iron to carry out their railway systems, their gas and water-works, their ship and house building; they will require iron likewise for their supply of engines, machines, tools, implements, and the various other ways in which it is employed. This commercial movement of the different countries of the world cannot take place without a constantly increasing supply of iron. It thus becomes an absolute necessity of expanding civilisation, and Great Britain is virtually the only country that is in a favourable position to satisfy these new demands. The make of iron, therefore, must progress in a corresponding ratio, and assume, year after year, greater and greater proportions. Taking the past history of the iron trade as a guide, these requirements, within the next coming period of twenty years, would certainly amount to 6,000,000 of tons, or to just double the present make, unless checked by the inability of the ironmasters to supply the demand at moderate prices. But this will never be the case. For, although the cost of making iron in South Staffordshire and Wales is scarcely covered at present by its relatively high price in the market, there are other localities in England so wonderfully favoured by nature, that iron can be made there with a profit at from 40s. to 50s. per ton.

This is an admitted fact with regard to North Yorkshire, where the plant and capital of the more enterprising ironmasters are in process of being gradually transferred, and there is no doubt whatever that in a few years this district will surpass all others in the importance of its make of iron, owing to the cheap and illimitable supply of excellent iron ores, furnished by the Cleveland seam of the lias and those of the oolite, but above all, by that other still more important seam, recently discovered in the dales of the eastern moorlands, lying on the top of the alum shale, being calcareous in the Hambleton Hills, near Thirsk, and magnetic even in Rosedale. From these natural advantages, and the vicinity of the great coal fields, the North Riding will be able to supply excellent iron, equal to the enormous demand of the future, and at the same time much cheaper than any other district in England; and, most fortunate for civilisation and the world, this is the case, as the cheapness of an article constitutes the most important element in favour of its general demand and employment.

Iron, in this respect, must soon follow the fate of cotton, silk, and other articles of universal consumption, and fall in price, causing a crisis, and immense displacement of the trade in its present position, of which a few far-seeing ironmasters are already preparing to take advantage, by timely migration to the North. In fact, whilst in Staffordshire the common prices of iron ore and limestone are 19s. and 6s. respectively, the same materials in the North Riding cost only 2s. 6d. and 1s., royalties and getting included. With the present high rate of wages, which is certain to continue, what ironmaster in other districts can stand against such overwhelming advantages?

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

The same slack demand exists now as for the last month; the orders from America, which we looked forward to receive in considerable quantities, are *non est*; it is impossible to account for this in any other way than that the manufacture of iron in the States has very much increased, and, also, the make extended in other countries. It would, indeed, be but a matter of surprise if the latter event had not happened, for, during the war, so many specifications were prohibited from exportation that a market was certain to be opened to supply that which to all appearance could not be sold by England for a long long time. These markets once opened are sure—like all new concerns—to have their day; and it is impossible, when iron is at a high rate, to do more than share the orders of the world with them. It is well known that with 20s. per ton of existing prices, that Belgium and the United States cannot compete, to a great extent, with English iron. I confess I am greatly disappointed at the collapse in demand, for we all believed that after the war there would be plenty of orders. Some of your contemporaries write as though prices were sure to be reduced, and soon; but I am not of opinion that it will be yet that a lower rate may be quoted. It is only by undersellers, who have an inferior article to dispose of, and whose make is never worth so much by 20s. per ton as the best makers. Before wrought-iron can be reduced the wages must be lowered. I do not for a moment believe this can be done at present; the men must feel what it is to be short of work, to see the mills and forges put on half-time—to see the increase of pig-iron, furnaces blown out, and stocks of mine on the pit banks; then, and then only, will a reduction in their wages be submitted to. Without a suspension of labour there is no reduction in the make of pig-iron. Mine is more easily bought, and is rather increased in quality. Coal can be had in any quantities, and at less price than during the Midsummer

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be held at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 15th day of August, 1856, at Twelve o'clock, at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company; and at such meeting a resolution will be submitted for the Consolidation into Stock of so many of the London and Birmingham £20 Shares, and the Manchester and Birmingham £10 shares, as have been fully paid up.

CHANDOS, Chairman.
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.
H. BOOTH, Secretary.
C. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1856, Euston Station.

NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors in this company will be held at the offices of the company, 54, King William-street, City, on Thursday, the 14th August next, at One o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Board of Directors, and also for transacting the ordinary business of the company.

And notice is hereby further given, that, at the same meeting, a resolution will be proposed for adoption, authorising the registration of the company as a company with limited liability, under the Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies, and other associations."

By order, J. JOHN HENRY, Sec.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.

OFFICES.—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

The statement of the Directors of this company to the shareholders and the public (already advertised at length in the newspapers), containing a full account of its past proceedings and present position, and a calculation of the profits, may be had on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. W. S. TROTTER, the secretary, at the above address.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, THE FREEHOLD FORGE AND ROLLING MILL, called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, on the South Pier of Workington Harbour, and within a few yards of the Stations of the Whitehaven Junction, and Cockerham and Workington Railways, from which, and by steamers from the Forth of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, daily communication may be had with all parts of the kingdom.

These valuable premises contain a complete SET OF ROLLS for PUDDLED and FINISHED IRON, SHINGLES, HAMMERS, SHEARS, &c., worked by a powerful steam-engine, and are capable of producing from 50 to 70 tons of bar-iron weekly.

Coals of a superior quality are raised in the immediate neighbourhood, and can be laid down in the works at a moderate price.

Messrs. Smith and Co., from Northampton, have recently put into blast the furnace at the Seaton Ironworks, about a mile distant, where they smelt the hematite ore of the district, from which works there is a railway to the harbour, and from which pig-iron of a superior quality may be had.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WILLIAM BIRD and Co., Iron Merchants, London, Glasgow, or Newcastle; Messrs. EWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; or to PETER CAMERON, Whitehaven.

WATER-WHEEL, &c.—FOR SALE IN CUMBERLAND, now laying convenient for rail or water transit, a magnificent WATER-WHEEL, constructed by Scott, the eminent wheelwright, for the Carradale Mines. It is 42 ft. diameter (not 40 ft., as previously advertised), 3 ft. breast; has a segment wheel 18 ft. diameter, 7 in. broad, 2½ in. pitch; also, a pinion wheel 5 ft. diameter, 7 in. broad, 2½ in. pitch; cast metal axle, 7 ft. 4 in. length; weight 19½ cwt.; movements brass; the arms and buckets American pine; shroudings cast metal; its arms are strengthened by iron rods; its bolts and screws are most complete. It will be sold a bargain.

THOS. WILSON, the present owner, will treat for the same. Address, Calbeck, Carlisle, Cumberland.—Calbeck, July 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—THE OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all Inventions (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—AVERY and Co., patent agents and negotiators.

MACHINERY IN MOTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Thursday last, on entering the Machinery Court, the first object that met our view was Gwynne and Co.'s centrifugal pump, which, on several occasions, has been noticed in the *Mining Journal*. Since that period, various important alterations and improvements have taken place. The pump is worked by a pendulum engine of 16-horse power, belonging to Messrs. Shepton, of Manchester, which performs the same duty to the one patented by Mr. Appold, thereby enabling the spectator to contrast the working of the two. The height of water raised by Appold's pump is about 9½ ft.; and that of Gwynne and Co. 4 ft. higher. At the time of our visit the pressure was 30 lbs. to the inch, and the efficacy of Messrs. Gwynne's pump was fully proved; it threw out a greater volume of water, without any waste, and when the steam was lowered, still, although with a decreased body of water, kept up a continuous action; whereas, in the other, it became irregular, and apparently unmanageable. At the same time, almost instantaneously, in Messrs. Gwynne's pump, when the steam was on, the full force of water came, and the quantity of 2000 gallons per minute was thrown. Proceeding thence, we come to the elaborately executed model engines of the steamship *Sivola*, manufactured by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, Glasgow. These are worked by Messrs. Dodge and Bacon's driving band. The working machinery for cotton spinning, manufactured by Messrs. Walker and Hocking, Bury, is deserving of notice, and occupies a great deal of space. Those who never witnessed the preparation of cotton may learn an instructive lesson by observing the labour required to bring the raw material into the manufactured article. Mr. Wm. Wood, of Monkshill, near Pontefract, exhibits a Brussels and velvet-pile carpet power-loom, very ingenious in construction, for which he was awarded the first-class medal at the Grand Exposition of Paris. The working machinery of Messrs. Abel Morrell, needle manufacturers of Studley, Warwickshire, showing the various stages of the manufacture of that indispensable and useful article, must be regarded with interest. Nor must we omit to notice Mr. R. A. Brooman's patent automaton weighing and packing machine; Messrs. Dakin's coffee roaster; the machinery for making reed-wire, of Messrs. Johnson Brothers, Dale-street, Manchester; and De Mornay's patent sugar-cane mill. Among the latest inventions which promise to be of utility, is Messrs. Chapman's (of Glasgow) duplex pressure fan; this is worked by a 6-horse power engine, and gives 3500 revolutions in a minute. Messrs. Condie's (of Glasgow) steam-hammer was not at work. A portion of the steam is supplied by Mr. Goodfellow, of Hyde, whose courteous attention we have to acknowledge.

BOYDELL'S ENDLESS RAILWAY.—The capabilities of BoydeLL's traction engine underwent a second official trial on Wednesday for the satisfaction of Government, in the presence of some of the members of the select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal; Mr. Mechi and a number of scientific persons were likewise present. The first day's experiments consisted, first, in hauling a heavy gun (the weight of which, together with the steam apparatus, amounted to 13 tons 10 cwt.) from the Royal Arsenal, through that portion of the town leading to Plumstead-beach, ascending the acclivity of Barge-hill, and returning by the steep incline to Nightingale-vale; secondly, in a succession of trials, within the enclosures of the Arsenal grounds, in trailing a heavy gun through some of the soft and marshy spots of the locality. The second day's proofs were somewhat similar to the first, but on a more extended scale, and terminated in testing the superiority of the engine over that of a team of 12 artillery horses in dragging a heavy weight.—Times.

MISFORTUNES OF AN INVENTOR.—Mr. John Jones, of Westfield-terrace, Sheffield, committed suicide on Tuesday: the deceased had taken out a considerable number of patents for various inventions, some of which had been partially successful, but others had failed. The last patent, taken out in 1855, was for "improvement in obtaining motive-power;" to perfect the invention for which this had been taken out, Mr. Jones had been studying for 30 years, and had been extremely sanguine of succeeding, and of not only realising a large fortune thereby, but of acquiring great celebrity. He frequently stated that the idea had never been absent from his mind for the number of years named, and he had consulted several engineers, who were of opinion that the invention was practical, and a very important one: since he took out the patent, however, Mr. Jones had consulted other engineers, who were of a contrary opinion. In consequence of this, and of a want of funds, he had taken no steps to carry out the invention. He was a man of lively and excitable temperament, but for some months past had been in a very desponding state of mind, and had appeared desirous of shunning all allusion to his patents. On Tuesday he was left in the house alone for a short time, and on the return of the family he was found suspended by the neck from a beam in an out-house, and was quite dead. His family attribute his despondency and consequent suicide to the failure of his last patent, and to over study; and the jury recorded a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide, while labouring under temporary insanity.

Four men were killed by a wire-rope breaking at Mr. Wm. Hulton's Fire Colliery, Bolton. As they were descending the shaft, the rope broke when they were about half way down, precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of about 45 yards, and killing them on the spot.

BLASTING COMPOUND.—Mr. Wm. Silver, of Wapwollen (U.S.), has patented an explosive compound, consisting of rags or paper, saturated and coated with a mixture of gunpowder, chlorate of potash, and powdered calcined cork. The chlorate of potash supplies a large quantity of oxygen to combine with the carbon that is liberated when explosion takes place, and the peculiar structure that is obtained by employing rags or paper, causes all parts of it to be ignited instantaneously. The compound is used in a cartridge. It is stated that one pound of it, at a price of one-half the same weight of gunpowder, possesses an amount of explosive force equal to three pounds of gunpowder. It is thus very cheap. A great advantage is also obtained by its explosion with very little smoke.—Scientific American.

MADAME TURBAUD'S EXHIBITION.—The portrait-model of William Palmer continues to attract the attention of the visitors, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the trial of Dove for a similar offence. Many objects of interest are in a forward state, and will soon be ready for public inspection.

SURVEYOR, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, of good family and education, who has served 17 years as a SURVEYOR, and superintending the construction of railways, has had several years' experience in developing coal mines and the general working, and latterly, for upwards of two years, has been actively employed in opening a slate quarry and fixing requisite machinery for working the same, is anxious to meet with a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, "A. L.," Post-office, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

IMPORTANT TO PROPRIETORS OF THE VIRGINIAN LAMBERTON AND ARGENTIFEROUS QUARTZ MINES.—THE ADVERTISER is prepared to enter into arrangements for RECEIVING SUPPLIES of 30 to 30 tons per week of the ARGENTIFEROUS PORTION of the above-mentioned, or any SIMILAR ORES containing silver mundio, with a view to reduction here. Liberal terms will be offered. Preference given to the mantle from the Chancellorsville Mine.—Address, F. A. GODFREY, operative chemist, 3, King's Head Cottages, New North-road.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.—THE ADVERTISER, who has had 15 years' experience in lead and zinc smelting, and in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, both by amalgamation and reduction process, and who is a competent assayer, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in this country or abroad. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "M. R.," care of Dr. T. Richardson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

£6000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, ON AMPLE SECURITY, by a large manufacturing firm, the above sum. The party advancing the above, may have an appointment of £250 per annum, or the option (if preferred) of becoming a partner.—Address, by letter only, to Messrs. BOWDILL and GUNNING, solicitors, Austinfrasers, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER, having the opportunity of profitably employing from £2000 to £5000, requires ONE or MORE PARTIES to JOIN in a NEW MANUFACTURE, yielding above £150 per cent. profit, on orders available to the extent of £20,000 per annum, secured by the exclusive monopoly of Letters Patent.—Apply, Messrs. TAYLOR and Co., 29, Cornhill, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE GELLY-ARL MINE.—A valuable OPPORTUNITY for the INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL is now offered to the public. A shaft has been sunk 11 fms., and a level driven 5 fms. 20 tons of ore have been raised, and a splendid lode is now to be seen in the shaft and level. The property has been worked by a private party, and must be sold in consequence of the death of one of them.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN KESSELI, Llangan, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000.—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable BAYTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND ASSAYERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has studied under one of the most celebrated chemists, and an assayer of the Paris Mint, wishes for a SITUATION as ANALYTICAL CHEMIST or ASSAYER.—Address, "E. N.," 25, Upper Eaton-st., Piccadilly.

TO MINE ADVENTURERS.—WANTED, BY A MINE AGENT, of 10 years' experience at Morro Velho Mines, Brazil, a SITUATION; during which time he has been accustomed to the engineering department of mining in all its branches. Satisfactory references and testimonials can be produced by Capt. Wm. GOSSEN, St. Agnes, Cornwall.—July 23, 1856.

TO COAL AND IRONSTONE MASTERS AND VIEWERS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the SURVEYING and PLANNING OF COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES, &c., is OPEN to a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT. Can be highly recommended, and would not object to make himself useful in an office.—Address, "Mining Engineer," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SMALL COLLIERY PLANT, consisting of an high-pressure horizontal engine, cylinder 13 in. diameter, 3 ft. stroke; fly-wheel 5 ft. diameter; boiler 21 ft. long by 4 ft. diameter; driving-wheel 5 ft. 3 in. diameter; single pumping crank 6½ in.; L-leag; 36 yards 8 in. pump tree; 7 in. working-barrel and spears; head gear; jack head pump, &c. The engine and boiler will be sold separately, if required. The above are all quite new, and admirably suited for a small winning.—Apply to BILL HANSON, High Town, near Leeds.

TO IRONMASTERS AND COAL MASTERS.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, ALL those extensive and productive MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE in North Staffordshire, known as the MADELEY MINES, situated near to the London and North-Western Railway, to which there is a branch line from the works.—For particulars, apply to Mr. E. H. MARTIN, land agent, Henshall Cottage, Nantwich.

CALVERT'S PATENT PURIFIED COKE AND IRON COMPANY.—Any parties desiring information as to Mr. F. CRACE-CALVERT'S PROCESS for REMOVING SULPHUR FROM COAL AND COKE, may obtain it by applying to the secretary of the company, Mr. H. LONDON, jun., No. 63, King-street, Manchester.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, on Sims' Patent Combined principle, 23 in. and 40 in. cylinders, 3 ft. stroke, equal beam) with 5 tons boiler, &c., in good condition, lying near Hayle, Cornwall.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of not less than 20 in. cylinder, 3½ ft. stroke, with or without winding apparatus and boilers.—Apply, with particulars and lowest price, to "Box No. 47," Swansea.

MR. WILLIAM NASH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, INSPECTOR OF RAILS, begs most respectfully to acquaint merchants, Brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British iron trade, that he still CONTINUES to EXECUTE ORDERS OF INSPECTION throughout the various districts of South Wales and adjacent ironworks; and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last thirteen years, to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canada, as well as to Continental Europe, as a proof of the fidelity, carefulness, and promptitude of his inspections. Newport, Monmouthshire, August, 1856.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have made a CALL of ONE POUND per share on the shares in this company, and that same is to be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., for account of the directors, on the 25th day of August next, or at least within three months from that date, subject in that case to a payment of interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from and after the 25th of August.

Signed, HYDE CLARKE, Sec.
The bankers' receipt, with certificate of shares, is to be brought to the company's office one clear day to have the payment endorsed thereon.
17, Gracechurch-street, July 28, 1856.

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 15th day of August inst., at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders, held on the 18th day of July last, for the dissolution of the company.

By order, J. H. KOCH, Sec.
7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London, Aug. 2, 1856.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, will TAKE PLACE at the Hotel D'Angle, Cologne, on Friday, the 29th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. By Article 19 of the Statutes, shareholders desirous of attending such meeting, either personally or by proxy, are required to deposit the certificates of their shares at the office of the company, No. 2, Rue de la Cloche, in Cologne, or at the office of the London Agency, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, at least 14 days previous to the meeting; in exchange for such certificates of shares, a receipt will be given, which will serve as a card of admission to the meeting.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August inst., at Two o'clock precisely, when the Council of Administration will submit to the shareholders their annual report and statement of accounts, together with surveys recently made of the mines by Prof. Auster, F.R.S., and Mr. William Remfry, superintendent of the Eschweiler Company's Mines at Stolberg.

Admission to the latter meeting will be obtained by the production of certificates of shares.
August 1, 1856.
By order of the Council,
FREDK. CHS. WM. BRANDT, Sec.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Worthing Mining Company will be held at 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London, on Monday, the 11th day of August inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

By order of the Board, HENRY FEET, Sec.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Australian Investment Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 15th day of August next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to receive from the Directors, and the Committee of Shareholders appointed at the last Annual General Meeting, a report on the subject of the resolutions (having for their object the alteration of the Deed of Co-partnership, and ultimately of obtaining "Limited Liability") which were then proposed and laid on the table, and which the meeting on the 15th proximo is convened to confirm, subject to such alterations as may be then agreed upon.

By order of the Board,
24, Gresham-street, London, July 26, 1856.
C. GRAINGER, Sec.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIFTEEN PER CENT. per annum, less Income tax, on the Capital Stock of the company, has been declared, PAYABLE at the London Joint-Stock Bank on and after the 4th proximo.

24, Gresham-street, London, July 26, 1856. C. GRAINGER, Sec.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK begs to inform the public that Messrs. Dunn, Hatterley, and Co., the eminent engineers, having concluded arrangements for the manufacture on a large scale of every description of Engineering, Machinery, and Contractors' Plant, Tools, &c., on the most approved principles, have favoured him with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d of August, 1856, on the premises of their works, known as the WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, Pendleton, Manchester, the WHOLE of their exceedingly valuable SURPLUS STOCK of MATERIALS, TOOLS, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES (of various descriptions, for mining, manufacturing, or contractors' purposes), Cranes, Turn-Tables, Saw Mills, Machinery, Hydraulic Presses, Hydraulic Presses for forcing on Railway Wheels, Locomotive and Contractors' Wagon Wheels and Axles, Smith's Forges, Boilers, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the works, as above; or at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester, or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

Sal to commence each day at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, an excellent PORTABLE HIGH-PRESSURE DOUBLE CYLINDER ENGINE and BOILER, the engine fixed on top of boiler; cylinder 8½ in. diameter, stroke 12 in., all complete.—Apply to WAKLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

FREEHOLD ESTATES.
MR. ROBERT EDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Uxbridge Arms Hotel, in the town of Carnarvon, on Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as shall be then and there determined upon, and subject to conditions to be then produced (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the following very desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY:—

LLANBELLIG, CARNARVONSHIRE.
Lot 1.—PENRHOS, house, coach-house, garden, and land, containing 36 A. 0 a. 36 p., or thereabouts. (This lot is well suited for a respectable and numerous family. The house is large and well built, stands on a beautiful elevation, commanding sea and mountain views, close to the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert, and within 1½ mile of the town of Carnarvon, which has the best fish and meat market in North Wales. The outbuildings are extensive and in good order.)

Lot 2.—TWO PIECES OF LAND, adjoining the road leading from Penrhos to Carnarvon, containing 2 A. 2 a. 14 p., or thereabouts.

Lot 3.—HOUSE and QUILLT called LLAINMEDDYGON, adjoining the road leading from Bontnewydd to Glangwva turnpike-gate, containing 2 A. 26 p., or thereabouts.

Lot 4.—A FARM called TYN-Y-COED, containing 24 A. 2 a., or thereabouts.

Lot 5.—A FARM called TYDDYNSAIL, containing 30 A. 2 a. 14 p., or thereabouts. (Lots 4 and 5 are within a ring fence, about two miles from the town of Carnarvon, and a very short distance from the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Penrhos. They are capable of great improvement; and the situation is well adapted for a respectable residence, being close to a good road, and commanding beautiful sea and mountain views.)

Lot 6.—PARK CAER WAEN, field and small cottage, containing 24 A. 3 a. 6 p. (This lot is about three miles from Carnarvon, near the road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert, and in the immediate vicinity of a very populous district.)

Lot 7.—DWELLING HOUSE called TYN-Y-CEI, in the town of Carnarvon.

Lot 8.—TWO DWELLING HOUSES on the corner of Shire Hall-street and Castle Ditch, in the town of Carnarvon.

LLANWDDA, CARNARVONSHIRE.
Lot 9.—A FARM called GWAREDDO BACH, containing 42 A. 0 a. 30 p., or thereabouts. (This lot is very pleasantly situated within about four miles of the town of Carnarvon, near the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert.)

Lot 10.—A FARM called TYDYN BACH, containing 34 A. 0 a. 2 p., or thereabouts. (This lot is within about six miles of the town of Carnarvon. A large body of iron ore has been found, and strong indications of other minerals and slates are to be seen upon it.)

BETTWS-GARMON, CARNARVONSHIRE.
Lot 11.—A FARM called BRYN-Y-GLOCH, containing 45 A. 1 a. 27 p., or thereabouts. (This lot is within about six miles of Carnarvon, bounded on one side by the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert, and on the other side by the River Gwyrfa. Iron ore of excellent quality may be raised in abundance close to the turnpike-road.)

Lot 12.—A FARM called TAN-Y-GARREG, containing 145 A. 0 a. 19 p., or thereabouts. (This lot is within about 6½ miles of the town of Carnarvon, and adjoins the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert. It has every indication of abounding in minerals. Some excellent copper ore has been raised almost upon the surface, within a few yards of the turnpike-road, and numerous applications have been made for permission to open extensive works upon the land.)

LLANFAIRGORNWY, ANGLESEY.
Lot 13.—A DWELLING HOUSE and QUILLT called LLAINDRION.

LEASEHOLDS.—LLANLLENY and LLANWDDA, CARNARVONSHIRE.

Lot 14.—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, situated at Pen-y-groes.

Lot 15.—FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, situated at Bontnewydd.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. R. WILLIAMS, solicitor, Bangor; or to Mr. RICHARD D. WILLIAMS, solicitor, Carnarvon.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY MATERIALS AT CASTLE EDEN NEW WINNING, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is honoured with a commission to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, about the latter end of the present month of August, at the NEW WINNING, near CASTLE EDEN, the WHOLE of the large and valuable COLLIERY PLANT, consisting of very powerful STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, SPEARS, SHEAR-LEGS, &c.; catalogues of which will be issued in due course.—Sunderland Sale Office, Aug. 1, 1856.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS TIN MINE AND CHINA CLAY WORKS.
MR. LEIFCHILD is authorised to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, on the 9th of September, 1856, the valuable TIN MINE and CHINA CLAY WORKS, known as the ST. DENNIS CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall. This very valuable property extends over 105 acres of land (of which 30 acres are clay ground, 15 ms. deep), and is held under a lease for 31 years from September, 1852. Many thousands of pounds have been spent by the late proprietors in bringing this mine to a workable and productive state, and it now offers, with its complete and costly apparatus, great promise of mineral wealth. The tin produced is of a very superior quality, and has commanded the highest prices in the market. There is a powerful 45 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, of 50-horse power, and most complete engine-house, shaft, and all first rate in respect to the mine. The clay pits are capable of producing 300 tons per month, and are excellent, both with respect to the clay and the appliances for its proper cleansing, drying, &c.

The above works are only five miles distant from a shipping port, but a railway is in course of construction, which will pass within a mile of the works. Full particulars of the above may be obtained at Mr. LEIFCHILD'S offices, No. 62, Moorgate-street, London, who is fully authorised to treat with any gentleman for the sale by private contract, of — ROBERTS, Esq., Truro; and of J. R. JENNINGS, Esq., Swithin's-lane, London.

ST. JOHN'S, SWANSEA.—SALE OF IMPORTANT FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, AND HOUSE AND MINERAL PROPERTY, of the annual surface value of £500.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL those FREEHOLD ESTATES called PENLLWYNMARCH, PWLLY-DOMMEN, and PENLLWYN ROBERT, in the parish of St. John's Swansea, Glamorganshire, together with the valuable MINERALS under the same, and under certain lands called White Meadows and Penre Mawr, presenting an uninterrupted field extending over between 300 and 350 acres of land, in a ring fence, within one mile of the town of Swansea, and in the port of Swansea, and the neighbourhood of the Taff, Morfa, and other copper works, and of fine, silver, and other smelting works and manufactures, and possessing the advantage of communication to Swansea and all parts of England by means of the South Wales and other railways.

Particulars, with plans annexed, may be had at the office of Messrs. WALTERS, ROBINSON, and TAYLOR, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; of J. T. JENKYN, Esq., solicitor, Swansea; and of Mr. JAMES HALL, surveyor, Swansea; who are authorised to treat for the sale.

DERBYSHIRE.—VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FIELD OF MINERALS AT ECKINGTON.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, for a term of years, ALL the very valuable MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE under about 1400 acres of land at Eckington, in the county of Derby, a portion of the estate of Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, Bart. This mineral field comprises, among others, those valuable and well-known beds of coal, called the Eckington Bed, and the Black Shale, both of which are celebrated for their superior quality, and for the excellent coke they produce, and for which there is so large a demand. They are exceedingly well adapted for gas purposes, while for the eastern counties and London markets they are almost unequalled. The very moderate depth of the mine above-named throughout this estate has been fully proved by recent borings, which have also shown that the workings can be carried almost to any extent with great advantage, and at a very moderate outlay. The coals are also very easily and cheaply wrought. The Black Shale Bed is entirely under the whole extent now offered; and the borings indicate the existence of valuable MINES OF IRONSTONE, which are at present unopened. The estate contains extensive QUARRIES OF BUILDING STONE, and CLAY for the MANUFACTURE OF BECKS, both of excellent quality. The line of the Midland Railway and the Chesterfield Canal both run through the estate, and it has excellent road communications in all directions. Eckington lies about seven miles from Sheffield, and the same distance from Chesterfield.

For further particulars, or to treat for a lease, application may be made to Mr. W. BEAN, mineral agent, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

IRELAND.—COUNTY OF GALWAY.—TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, the property of Capt. O'Hara, the ROYALTY OF TOWNLANDS OF MOYVOONE and AUGHANURE, on which a valuable rich VEIN OF LEAD has been discovered. The lands are two miles from Bughterard, and twelve from Galway, to which there is a railway from Dublin.—For particulars, apply to JAMES BELL, Esq., Ard Carne, Ballinasloe.

COAL AND IRON.—TO LET, NEAR LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE, the MINERALS under about 1400 acres of land, consisting of EIGHTEEN SEAMS OF ANTHRACITE or STONE COAL, varying from 2 ft. to 4 ft. thick; and about THIRTY SEAMS OF IRONSTONE, from 2 in. to 14 in. in thickness; in addition to which a SEAM OF BLACKBAND, 16 in. thick, has just been discovered. There are desirable sites for the erection of iron works. The canal passes through the property, and leads to a good sea port, which is only eight miles distant.—Apply to Messrs. FRANKS and CLARKE, 21, Great George-street; or Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Llanelly.

FOREST OF DEAN.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of good HOUSE COAL, suitable for the London and local markets. The property is situated near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, and possesses every facility for land and water trade. The coal is well known to be local, where the demand far exceeds the supply. The whole may be drained and worked by means of a level from the surface.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. TAYLOR, a mining agent, at George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham, where a plan may be seen, or to Mr. SAMPSON, JENNINGS, Brown's Estate, Lydney Gloucestershire, who will show the property.

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MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.—PUPIL TEACHERS.

The Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, &c., having offered inducements to the Governors of the Mining School to undertake the preparation of a Class of Young Men, who may qualify themselves for giving instruction in mining districts, in those branches of education which have a special reference to mining, in addition to the ordinary instruction given in schools, they are prepared to carry out this important management.

The Governors will, therefore, RECEIVE INTO TRAINING at the OPENING of the NEXT TERM, viz., Wednesday, the 1st October next, YOUNG MEN, especially PUPIL TEACHERS who have passed their apprenticeship, who will be placed in the footing of Queen's Scholars in a Normal School, and who will at the close of their studies, if they pass the required examination, and take charge of schools under Government inspection, be entitled to the allowance from the Department of Science and Art, in addition to the ordinary allowances they may obtain as certificated masters from the Privy Council.

Candidates desirous of entering this class must be at least 18 years of age, must have acquired some knowledge of the art of teaching, be enabled to pass an initiatory examination in the elementary branches of arithmetic and the mathematics, will be required to remain two years in the school, and will be preferred if they have some knowledge of plan drawing.

At the close of each of the two years' studies the pupils will be examined as to their proficiency by the Professors of the Government School of Mines in London, or by persons deputed by them. Each pupil who shall pass a satisfactory examination will be entitled to receive at the close of the first year £20.

At the close of the second year, Certificates will be awarded to the pupils, according to their proficiency, of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Class.

The Certificate of the 1st Class will entitle the party receiving it to £40; of the 2d to £30; and of the 3d Class to £25.

The pupil who obtains the highest standing will also be eligible to compete for the School Scholarship, entitling the successful candidate to £50, to enable him to receive two years' instruction in the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of these advantages are requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, on or before the 24th of September next, and to attend at the Royal Institution at Truro, at Noon on the 27th, for the requisite preliminary examination.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Truro, July 24, 1856. W. H. BOND, Hon. Sec.

MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS SCHOOL will RE-COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October next, and instruction will be given in the following branches, viz.:—PRACTICAL MINING, including DIALLING, SURVEYING, GEOMETRICAL, MECHANICAL, and PLAN DRAWING, and General Mining Operations.

CHEMISTRY, in its various branches, more especially as it is applied to Mining and MATHEMATICS, as applied to Engineering generally.

The terms of admission to all the courses are:—The payment of £20 in advance for two years, or £12 for one year.

Instruction in the separate branches may be obtained on the following terms:—Practical Mining and Mathematics £3 per term. Chemistry 4 per term.

The pupils entered for the whole course will be instructed in Drawing by the Teacher of the School of Design.

A small charge will be made for laboratory expenses.

A Public Examination will be held at the end of each Session, when Certificates of Proficiency will be conferred; and an Exhibition of £50 will be awarded to the best qualified pupil who may have completed the course of instruction, to enable him to attend at the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London, where he will receive a further two years' gratuitous instruction.

Governors subscribing £25 and upwards are entitled to send a pupil for each £25 subscribed, at one-half the charge for fees payable by other pupils.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to W. H. BOND, Hon. Sec. Truro, July 24, 1856.

Board and lodging may be procured on application to the secretary, the charge for which will be in proportion to the accommodation required—from 2s. per week upwards, during the time the Sessions last.

LEAD MINES.—TO BE SOLD, THE LEAD MINES OF MAUBACH, situated on the River Rur, three miles from Duren, Rhenish Prussia (principally situated between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne), the sandstone of which is equal in richness and quality to the lead of the celebrated lead mines of Cornwall, but is many miles distant from there. The old hills (Halden) produced stones to contain 68 per cent. white lead, and the immense fields of sandstone are but 30 to 40 ft. below the surface of the mountains, and very easily to be produced. The license comprises 120 acres in extent of surface, may still be increased, and contains besides lead great quantities of copper and iron ore.

Proprietors either wish to sell, or to unite with capitalists in co-partnership, should an examination be desired, and the examining engineers not find confirmed what is said above, they (the proprietors) engage themselves to pay their expense.—Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARTIN, royal notary, at Cologne.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, AT THE KILBURN COLLIERY, NEAR DERBY.

ONE DOUBLE POWER CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 20 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, with boiler and strong winding gear, complete, for two lifts.

TWO LIFTS OF PUMP TREES, complete, 65 yards each, with 7½ in. working-bushes, rolls, buckets, plates, and wrought-iron cylinders.

ONE SINGLE POWER CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 35 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, with two boilers and strong pumping gear for two lifts, with two quadrants, slide rods, &c.

TWO LIFTS OF PUMP TREES, 55 yards each, complete, with 10½ and 9 in. working-bushes, rolls, buckets, plates, and wrought-iron cylinders.

TWO FLAT ROPES, 150 yards long, 4 in. broad.

ONE FLAT ROPE, 200 yards long, 4 in. broad.

TWO FLAT ROPE PULLEY WHEELS, 4 ft. diameter.

ONE CHAIN PULLEY WHEEL, 5 ft. diameter.

To treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. W. W. BAILEY, Kilburn Colliery, Bolton.—July 23, 1856.

SLATE QUARRY, NEAR BANGOR.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with early possession, a SLATE QUARRY, situated within a short distance of Bangor, with a SMALL FARM and LANDS adjoining. Also, a very valuable WHARF, situated at Bangor, affording every facility for the shipment of slates or other stores.—Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. JOHN and THOMAS TREDWELL, 15, Parliament-street, London; A. J. DODD, Esq., Garth, Bangor; or Mr. GRAHAM, solicitor, Newbury.

CAMEL SLATE QUARRY, WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL.—From THIRTY to FIFTY good QUARRYMEN and STONE SAWYERS, to teach their children, and to their own advantage, may have CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT at the above-mentioned quarry, and be accommodated with cottages or lodgings within a short distance of their work.

The CAMEL SLATE QUARRY COMPANY are now in position to EXECUTE EXTENSIVE ORDERS for ROOFING SLATES, including all the ordinary sizes, RAGS, and SCANTLE, SLABS of from 50 to 80 ft. superficial, FLOORING and PATENTING, TANKS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, &c., all of which can be shipped at their own quays, adjoining the quarry, free from all expenses to the purchasers, and at such vessels of large tonnage can lay in safety.

Price lists, and all other particulars, may be obtained by applying to THE CAMEL SLATE QUARRY COMPANY, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

SLATE.—THE BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have now ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, of the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for shipment from their depot at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes.—Orders to be addressed to Mr. EDWARDS, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.—THE PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They intend that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be compared with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to oxidation; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half a century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown by any other slate. The MACHNO SLATES are too well known to need comment, but the valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality.—

Pellico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GEO. MAGNUS: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slates raised at the Machno Quarry. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slates can be obtained in large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch of the hand, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slates from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimens of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 10 lbs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 26 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rate; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM TAYLOR and CO., engineers, Barnstaple.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to the Government, of every description, suitable for mining purposes or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, and cost, is admitted by those who have tried them.

GUIDE BOOKS, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

Old Bailey, Fenchurch-street, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND RAILWAY, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK, NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK, FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL and CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON.

GEORGE WORSDELL and CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANT BARS.

BURGIN and WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS and REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.

HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c. All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freight or Carriage sent on application.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO., ENGINEERS, BRITANNIA WORKS, BIRKENHEAD, PATENTERS and MANUFACTURERS OF THE DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM WINCHES and CRANES, fixed or portable.

FOR SALE, a 25-horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, in good condition.—For particulars, apply to J. TAYLOR and CO., Britannia Works, Birkenhead.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRERS, &c.—DUNSTON and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW. OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—THE TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNSTON, PORTLAND COMPANY, LLOYD, FOSTER, and CO. RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makers:—

PARKGATE, CROOKHAY, BARNALLS, BLAINE, EDW. VALE, DUNSTON, MONKLAND, HAWKS, CHAWHAY, and CO., &c.

By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacturing details, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON RAILS, &c.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.

H. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager. Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingham.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY is prepared to grant licenses on liberal terms to railway companies and manufacturers for the use of all or any of their patented inventions, which have for their object the safety and comfort of the travelling public, and economy in the construction of the road and rolling stock.

Apply to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec. 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

POLE'S PATENT FISH JOINT consists of an important improvement in fish joints, by which one fish plate is tapped, tending materially to strengthen the joint, while the cost is lessened by employing shorter bolts, and dispensing entirely with the use of nuts. This invention may be applied with equal advantage to the flat-bottomed or ordinary rails.—Apply to WILLIAM HOWDEN, secretary to the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

PRINCE'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR MOULD is offered to the attention of engineers and founders as an improved method of moulding railway chairs of any pattern, which can be worked with perfect facility by unskilled labour, ensuring the greatest possible degree of accuracy, at a considerable saving of time and expense of manufacture. The Permanent Way Company, of 26, Great George-street, Westminster, will undertake to put the process in operation; experimentally, in any foundry in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Secretary.

WROUGHT-IRON HOLLOW RAILWAY SPIKES, made under the combined patents of W. H. Barlow, H. Bridgegator, and May and Prince, obviate the necessity of boring the sleepers, and do not split the timber, while they secure the chairs more firmly than the fastenings commonly used.—Apply to the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, where samples may be seen.

CAST-IRON SLEEPERS.—The Reports of the Engineers of Railways in England and Ireland, showing the experience obtained with Barlow's Cast-Iron Sleepers, upon a total length of 200 miles, which have been so laid since the year 1850, may be obtained, post free, on application to the Secretary of the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

DR. BOUCHERIE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PRESERVING WOOD.—DR. BOUCHERIE having placed the management of this patent under the direction of the Permanent Way Company, Engineers, Railway Directors, and others interested, are invited to inspect the process and actual operation at the office of the company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster; and they are prepared to arrange for licenses for its use.

DR. COLLYER'S AUSTRALIAN GOLD, TIN, AND COPPER MACHINERY.—DR. COLLYER informs those who are interested in mining property that he has APPOINTED RANSOMES and SIMS SOLE MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND of his PATENT MACHINERY; and that they are prepared to SUPPLY the same on the following cash terms:—

Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons } £120 0 0
of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses }
Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses } 90 0 0
Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons } 50 0 0
per day. Hand-power }
Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 1000 tons. (No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwt.)

N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ores.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES and SIMS, Ipswich.

MINERAL CRUSHING AND GRINDING MILLS, SMELTING, REDUCTION, and GENERAL ASSAY WORKS, MILL WALL, LONDON.—Messrs. RYMONDS, FELL, and CO., have taken the above extensive and commodious premises, plant, and powerful machinery of the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company; and having made large additions and alterations, are prepared to GRIND and REDUCE every description of material:—SILVER, LEAD, GOLD, and OTHER ORES, EMERY, GYPSUM, COPROLITES, MANGANESE, PLUMBAGO, SALT-CAKE, FLINT-CLAY, &c., for sale or manufacturing purposes; and receive any quantity for WAREHOUSING, SMELTING, PREPARING, or SAMPLING; or to PURCHASE, SELL, and SHIP the same ON COMMISSION, if required.

The extensive laboratory of this establishment is open for assayers and others requiring the use of the same for experimental trials, or chemical research. Steam-power to let.—Suffrance Wharf, Mill Wall, London.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address:—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-MALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES.—JOHN WESTLAKE, HELSTON, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURER OF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES of every description, for CONDUCTING BLASTING OPERATIONS in DRY, DAMP, or WET GROUND, containing 6, 8, or 10 ozs. of powder, each, or any other size or weight, according to order.

These cartridges are made of the strongest powder and safety fuse, and are allowed to be the best for the intended purpose ever yet brought into use. The sort for dry ground is very much safer and cheaper than the dangerous custom of using loose powder; those covered with gutta percha are waterproof, and adapted to general work; and those enclosed in India rubber cases are very superior for wet ground, affording perfect protection to the powder from water, and expanding without breaking or cracking under the pressure of the tamping bar, and ensuring successful work.

PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—LEE STEVEN'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, INCREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings, accumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVEN'S PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

LESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.—GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR is SELF-ACTING, EASILY FIRED, IMPROVES THE DRAUGHT, and SAVES FUEL. It is applicable to all kinds of furnaces, boilers, ovens, marine engines, locomotives, and open fires, and entirely removes the smoke nuisance.—Apply to the patentee, 21, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital; to BURNBIE and HEALY, 119, Dorset-street, Fleet-street; or to Z. D. BERRY, Albion Works, Victoria-road, Finsbury.

Bakers' Ovens fitted for £5, license included.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, Ceylon, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their steam packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's office, No. 123, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM ABERYSTWYTH AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT PORTMADOC; AND ABERYSTWYTH AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT LLANELLY.

The CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), until the completion of the new iron screw steamer, the "PILGRIM" now building for them, and unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, intend DISPATCHING, with goods and passengers, the powerful SCREW STEAMER "REGALIA," 200 tons burthen, or some other vessel suitable for the trade, on the days and hours hereunder mentioned:

VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA, ST. PAUL, &c., by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM ABERYSTWYTH AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT PORTMADOC; AND ABERYSTWYTH AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT LLANELLY.

THE CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), until the completion of the new iron screw steamer, the "Phinlimmon," now building for them, and unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, intend DISPATCHING, with goods and passengers, the powerful SCREW STEAMER "REGALIA," 200 tons burthen, or some other vessel suitable for the trade, on the days and hours hereunder mentioned :

Friday	August 1,	leave Liverpool	for Aberystwith,	at 11.29 noon.
Saturday	" 2,	" Aberystwith	" Bristol	" 8.27 even.*
Monday	" 4,	" Llanelly	" Liverpool	" 8.30 noon.
Wednesday	" 6,	" Bristol	" Aberystwith	" 8.45 noon.*
Thursday	" 7,	" Llanelly	" Aberystwith	" 9.58 noon.
Friday	" 8,	" Aberystwith	" Liverpool	" 11.18 noon.*
Saturday	" 9,	" Portmadoc	" Liverpool	" 12. 3 after.
Tuesday	" 12,	" Liverpool	" Aberystwith	" 8.42 noon.
Wednesday	" 13,	" Aberystwith	" Liverpool	" 8.46 after.
Friday	" 15,	" Liverpool	" Aberystwith	" 10.42 even.*
Monday	" 18,	" Portmadoc	" Aberystwith	" 9. 4 noon.
Tuesday	" 19,	" Aberystwith	" Bristol	" 9.29 noon.*
Wednesday	" 20,	" Llanelly	" Bristol	" 9.14 even.
Friday	" 22,	" Bristol	" Aberystwith	" 9.30 noon.
Saturday	" 23,	" Llanelly	" Aberystwith	" 11. 3 noon.
Monday	" 25,	" Aberystwith	" Liverpool	" 1.55 after.*
Tuesday	" 26,	" Portmadoc	" Liverpool	" 4.27 after.
Thursday	" 28,	" Liverpool	" Aberystwith	" 9.45 noon.*
Friday	" 29,	" Portmadoc	" Aberystwith	" 6.56 even.

* Calling at Llanelly. * Calling at Portmadoc.

Cabin, 12s. 6d.; Deck, 7s. 6d. Return Tickets, 18s. Freight Moderate.

N.B. Passengers are requested to take charge of their own luggage, as the company will not be responsible in any way for its safety. Horses, cattle, and vehicles of all kinds, are shipped on deck at the owner's risk. The company will not be answerable for any packages or valuables on board, unless the value thereof be previously declared, and paid for accordingly; nor for any loss of time, or accident occasioned by their steamer being engaged in the towing or salvage of any other vessel.

For freights and further particulars, apply to the secretary, at the company's head offices, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London; or to the agents, McCLELLAN and TAMPIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; GEORGE GREEN, Cambrian Foundry, Aberystwith; E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; BENNETT WILLIAMS, Harbour Office, Portmadoc; DAVID REES, Llanelly; and F. E. TUCKER, 4, Water-lane, Tower-street, London.

TO TINNERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

ZENNER'S PATENT FOR IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR WASHING AND SEPARATING METALLIC ORES.—THE ROTATING BUDDE has been applied abroad with great success for WASHING and CLASSIFYING STAMPED and CRUSHED ORES and SLIMES. It has been found that one machine can do more work than seven ordinary round buddees, and that the separation is more perfect, as it delivers the different qualities into separate receptacles. It requires no more attention than one ordinary round buddee, and may be worked without interruption for days together; and, in fact, has proved superior to any other machine of the kind. A machine may be seen at work at the Driggitt Mine, near Calbeck, in Cumberland.—For licenses, apply to the patentee, who has also made arrangements to supply the machines at reasonable prices.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Lead Works, May, 1856.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES, by NEILSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 22 in.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
1130	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	21. 11s. 10d.	21 1/4	13 1/4	£14 14 0	£9 6 0—June 2, 1885.
1624	Ballicadden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	4 1/2	12 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0—Jan. 1, 1884.
4200	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21. 6s. 9d.	7	7 7/8	0 0 0	0 0 0—May 3, 1885.
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	9 1/2	37 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0—June 17, 1885.
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	130	67 6 1/2	3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1885.
100	Pyrrford Hall (lead), Flint	20	125	130	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 1, 1885.
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	4 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—July 1, 1885.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	231 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 15, 1885.
2045	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	15	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—June 16, 1885.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	0 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0—Feb. 8, 1885.
200	Cefn Cwrt Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire	25	7 1/2	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—Sept. 4, 1885.
3500	Conduff (copper, tin), Camborne	20	135	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—Feb. 23, 1885.
30000	Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire	20	135	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—Feb. 23, 1885.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	130	55 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 22, 1885.
1034	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	506 0 0	9 0 0	July 25, 1885.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	32	41	11 7 6	3 0 0	June 3, 1885.
179	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	127	891 14 0	4 10 0	June 9, 1885.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17. 19s.	2	0 9 0	2 6 0	July 29, 1885.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	87	12 0 0	2 0 0	July 10, 1885.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	235	235 0 0	2 10 0	June 30, 1885.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Jan. 11, 1884.
1040	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	3 1/2	26	7 13 4	0 10 0	June 19, 1885.
494	Fowley Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	26	404 13 0	3 0 0	Feb. 12, 1885.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	71. 10s. 6d.	36 1/2	499 7 3	2 0 0	May 22, 1885.
320	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	3	38 1/2	10 4 0	2 0 0	May 22, 1885.
4448	Gonacons (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	9 1/2	0 7 6	0 0 0	Dec. 1, 1885.
13730	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 12, 1885.
6000	Great South Wales (tin, copper), Helston	5 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 6	0 0 0	June 27, 1885.
26685	Great Wheel Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	June 27, 1885.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	150	196 10 0	15 0 0	May 27, 1885.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	2 1/2	2 12 6	0 7 6	Apr. 18, 1884.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 10 0	0 0 0	July 26, 1885.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8 1/2	3 17 6	0 0 0	July 30, 1885.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.	—	380 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 10, 1881.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1320 0 0	50 0 0	Jan. 3, 1885.
160	Lavant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	110	1052 0 0	2 0 0	May 13, 1885.
400	Lisbarra (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	123 1/2	223 15 0	5 0 0	June 7, 1885.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	41. 10s. 6d.	4 1/2	0 5 6	0 0 0	Sept. 7, 1885.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 2 6	0 0 0	May 21, 1885.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 6	June 25, 1885.
20000	Miner Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14 1/2	11 14 6	0 7 0	July 3, 1885.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Apr. 30, 1885.
7500	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanfyllin	1	1	0 3 9	0 1 3	Nov. 29, 1884.
470	Newlands Mining Company, Co. Down	25 1/2	3 1/2	47 0 0	1 0 0	July 15, 1885.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	85	334 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1884.
140	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	85	249 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 26, 1883.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	31	9 1 6	0 16 0	June 18, 1885.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	19 1/2	19 1/2	25 16 0	1 0 0	July 1, 1885.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	4 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 12, 1885.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkingworth	30	480	184 10 0	37 10 0	May 7, 1885.
1000	Pollorro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	13 3 10	0 10 0	June 28, 1885.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Ury Lelant	201. 12s. 2d.	60	44 4 6	5 0 0	May 21, 1885.
2500	Rhosyrdol and Bachelidon (lead)	11 1/2	11 1/2	0 7 0	0 0 0	June 18, 1885.
512	Roseward United (copper, tin), Gwinea	12	75	23 10 0	2 0 0	June 2, 1885.
12900	Sorridge Consols (copper), Whitechurch, Devon	6s.	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 6	July 30, 1885.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	259	412 0 0	8 0 0	May 27, 1885.
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	19	375	60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1885.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	11. 6s. 6d.	120	3 10 0	0 0 0	Apr. 10, 1885.
256	South Tamar (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	69 0 0	4 0 0	May 27, 1883.
496	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	181. 18s. 9d.	295	206 5 0	8 0 0	July 7, 1885.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 10, 1883.
280	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just	237. 7s. 8d.	—	3 15 0	0 15 0	Mar. 14, 1885.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	31. 17s. 8d.	3 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6	April 1, 1882.
91	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	588 0 0	8 0 0	Feb. 21, 1884.
9500	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 7, 1885.
6000	Tineroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4	7 8 6	0 5 0	May 29, 1885.
2048	Trebanth (silver-lead), Penhob	1 1/2	1	8 1 6	0 0 0	Dec. 29, 1884.
1024	Trevelan Consols (tin), St. Ervan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 5 0	0 1 0	Feb. 21, 1884.
60	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	110	407 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1885.
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	22	403 13 6	2 10 0	Apr. 29, 1881.
4000	Trevelan (copper), Bodmin	12s.	3	0 5 0	0 0 0	July 8, 1885.
4096	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	1 3 0	0 0 0	June 16, 1885.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 29, 1884.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	110	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1885.
20000	Vale of Towy (copper), Llangunnor, Carmarthen	3 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 3	0 1 3	May 8, 1885.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranarboth	8 1/2	3 1/2	2 5 0	0 2 6	Jan. 12, 1885.
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Talych, Card.	5	6	1 0 0	0 0 0	July 16, 1885.
2000	Widit (New Shares of 51 each)	3	3 1/2	0 12 0	0 0 0	July 16, 1885.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	31 1/2	8 8 6	0 13 6	July 16, 1885.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	140	274 5 0	5 0 0	Aug. 22, 1885.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	210 7	80	16 15 0	0 0 0	May 17, 1885.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Ervan	19	19	26 15 0	0 15 0	July 3, 1885.
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	250	40 10 0	6 0 0	June 17, 1885.
1238	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7 1/2	260	6 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 25, 1885.
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 14, 1885.
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	5 1/2	280	405 10 0	10 0 0	June 3, 1885.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5 1/2	290	801 5 0	15 0 0	July 15, 1885.
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Perranarboth	3 1/2	7 1/2	1 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 9, 1885.
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	320	12 0 0	0 0 0	July 10, 1885.
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	41. 14s.	7 1/2	0 2 4	0 1 6	Jan. 14, 1885.
5000	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	21 1/2	105	2375 10 0	8 0 0	May 10, 1884.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	3 1/2	125	4 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 25, 1885.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kers	3 1/2	12 1/2	2 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 15, 1885.
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant	£1 7 3	9 1/2	2 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 15, 1885.
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	20	30 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 9, 1884.
445	Wheel Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant	19 1/2	43	65 0 0	2 15 0	May 27, 1885.
1024	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	34 35	19 12 6	2 0 0	June 17, 1885.
40	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	260	185 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 23, 1885.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Ury Lelant	107	13 1/2	266 10 0	2 0 0	June 9, 1885.
128	Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	250	50 10 0	1 0 0	Apr. 28, 1885.
1024	Wheel Trevelan (tin, copper), Gwennap	9 1/2	4	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1884.
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17. 9s.	8 1/2	1 10 0	0 7 6	May 20, 1885.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	3 1/2	25 3 0	0 10 0	July 10, 1885.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1883.
57605	Baden, Grand Duchy of	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—Nov. 6, 1882.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	28 1/2	3	2 1/2	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1884.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	125	125	160 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 13, 1885.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	58	55 57 1/2	81 12 0	3 0 0—July 29, 1885.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	16	18	16 18	5 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 9, 1885.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili	10	16	14 16	9 10 0	0 10 0—June 28, 1885.
50000	General Mining Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	8 1/2	7 1/2	3 10 0	0 5 0—June 28, 1885.
15000	Lianares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	13	13	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 19, 1885.
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Sept. 27, 1885.
103815	Marquitas and New Granada	1	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—Sept. 27, 1885.
36000	Obernhoef (lead), Nassau	1	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—Sept. 27, 1885.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	—	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—Sept. 27, 1885.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	11 1/2	10 11 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1885.
7000	Puerto Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	3s. 6d.	2 1/2	0 19 0	0 7 0—June 30, 1884.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Lianares	15	3s. 6d.	20 22	33 7 6	1 10 0—June 13, 1885.
11000	St. John del Rey (copper), Mexico	AT.	28 1/2	4	1 16 0	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1885.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AT.	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—July 2, 1885.
70000	Waller (gold), Goodland Co., Virginia	1	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—July 2, 1885.
50000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	4 1/2	3 1/2	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1885.
83676	North British Australasian	1	—	—	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1885.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
50000	Chanceryville Freehold	1	—	—	—	—
54560	Colonne Mining Company	1	—	—	—	—
12400	Port Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	4s. 6d.	3s. 4s.	—	—
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1 1/2	—	—	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abbeys Consols (lead), Cardigan.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Aberdyovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
6930	Altgode Consols Slate Quarry	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
940	Balloon Con. (tin), Ury Lelant	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
12000	Ballyvaughan (lead), Wicklow	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	£1 14s.	—	—	—	—
3000	Basset Graze United (copper), Kes	2	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	4s.	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lannar, Gwennap	11	—	—	—	—
7000	Beleaton United, Devon	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Bodewell, South Wales	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	13	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
4000	Bronfild (lead), Wales	£1 1	—	—	—	—
6000	Buckland Con. (copper), Buckland	1s.	—	—	—	—
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
6400	Butler and Bassett United	1s.	—	—	—	—
812	Burton (lead)	£0 8	3	—	—	—
6000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	3	4 1/2	—	—	—
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s.	6d.	—	—	—
2000	Calstock Consols (copper)	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—
2704	Calstock United (tin and copper)	£0 3	—	—	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols	13	4 1/2	—	—	—
64	Cambrin (gold)	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Cannadw Mawr (lead, copper)	£1 2	—	—	—	—
32	Canol Quarry	9s.	2s.	—	—	—
10000	Cardigan Consols, St. Cleer	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	—
225	Croft, New Corn	23	—	—	—	—
3000	Cardiganshire (sil.)	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	Carnarvon (lead, cop.), Mawgan	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
1035	Caerwannal (copper), Gwennap	11	9	—	—	—
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Catherine and Jane Consols	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Cavan, North Wales	£2 3	—	—	—	—
6000	Celyn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	—	—	—	—
2000	Clara (lead), St. Austell	5s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
1204	Clijah & Watworth (tin, cop.)	17 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	—
8000	Clownce Wood, Gwnear	8	—	—	—	—
3000	Cool Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6 1/2	5	—	—	—
1000	Collocombe (copper)	10	55	55	—	—
15000	Connamara (sil.-lead), Gwalay	4	—	—	—	—
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18	—	—	—	—
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	—	1	—	—	—
1000	Copper Hill, St. Austell	3	130	—	—	—
1053	Craiglock Moor (copper), Clifton	8	30	40	42	—
30000	Craigaur (cobalt and nickel)	1s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
12000	Cross-gill and Tees Head	—	1	—	—	—
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
10000	Cwm Daren (ld.), Cardiganshire	14s.	—	—	—	—
6700	Cwmdeyle Crag and Green Lake	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Cwm Eder (lead)	—	2	—	—	—
6000	Cwm Sebon	£2 11 6.	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
3000	Dairview (cop. lead), Brecon	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	3 1/2	—	—	—
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	—	—	—
4000	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 0 9.	4 1/2	—	—	—
3907	Devon and Courtney (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Devon & Cornwall (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 4	—	—	—	—
14000	Dhuroode (copper), Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
863	Duke of Cornwall, Looe	£17 19	20	14 1/2	—	—